WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12"

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Facts of Homeless Palestinians' Tragedy Emerging Despite Tight Cover-Up



This Palestinian refugee family has sought shelter in the PLO's headquarters in Sidon, Lebanon.

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

SIDON, Lebanoo — The refu-gees from the devastated Palestinian camp of Eio Khilwe huddle over small wood fires on the side-walks of a street in Sidon. They squat and sleep in a row of vacant stores, crowded with crying children. They carry water from a street-corner tap and use the base-ment of an unfinished building as a bathroom, turning it into a vast

Thousands of Palestinians are refugees, as many of them have been for 30 years. The Israeli Army estimates that in southern non alone, excluding Beirut, 20,000 have oo bomes; some Israe-li relief officials put the count much higher, at 60,000 to 70,000. Whatever the refugees' oumbers, they face acute difficulties, and they loom as an urgent burnan and political issue for both the Israelis and the Lebanese

The Israeli Army made the problem worse by deliberately cre-ating additional refugees after the fighting subsided. Demoliting squads blew up shelters in the camps, destroying houses as well, and bulldozers knocked down rows of bomes that had survived the battles.

Since then, the Israeli Army has made extraordinary efforts to keep the destruction out of public view by refusing to take visitors to the camps and trying to keep journal-

Yaacov Levy, an official in the Foreign Ministry's information department, who was mobilized into

don't want any milk, we just want our children back," said Subhieh spondents into southern Lebanon. said that any officer who allowed a Tahaan, who has seven daughters reporter to see the camps would be placed in a military prison. Saying that Israel had to be spared bad publicity, he refused to permit a and a son, 23-year-old Sayed. He has been arrested by the Israelis as a guerrilla suspect. "Who will look after my girls?" Mrs. Tahaan New York Times correspondent to visit Ein Khilwe, where many

Middle East Developments

In the view of Lebanese and Palestinian officials in Beirut, oegotiations for a settlement of the crisis

in Lebanon will remain deadlocked as long the Reagan administration refuses to choose between two

■ Iran said that its forces were consolidating positions inside Iraq after fighting off fresh counterattacks by Iraqi troops defending the strategie soothern Iraqi oil port of Basra.

Page 2.

Palestinians are reported to have returned to bve amid the rubble. After nearly seven years of ter-ror at the hands of the Palestine One result of this policy has Liberation Organization, many been that most Israelis are una-Lebanese in the south have develware of the extent of the destruc-tion and the refugee problem, and therefore are not demanding relief oped a virulent hatred for the Palestinians, often failing to distinguish between the PLO gunmen efforts. The army, which bas and the civilians. The refugee helped Lebanese towns and cities camps — squalid townships of restore electric power and water concrete houses and narrow alleys supplies, has oot made any con-- were often the PLO's military bases, regarded by both Lebanese and Israelis as breeding places for new generations of fighters. crete effort to provide facilities for the Palestinians from the camps. When a stranger walks down their street in Sidon, the Palestini-

There appears to be little inclination among either Lebanese resi-dents or Israeli officials to allow the rebuilding of the camps. Nor dn many Lebanese seem to want the Palestinians to move in large oumbers into the towns and cities, although some Israeli officials would like to see them scattered among Lebanese villages so their children could go to local schools and be assimilated

Some solution must be found

soon. Many are living in schools, and both Israeli and Lebanese officials, eager for a speedy return to normal life, are determined to have the schools reopen on time. Property owners are eager to get them of stores and other buildings. Furthermore, winter here on the Mediterranean coast brings raw wind and rain. It is no season to be

Housing Problems

without shelter

Many of the new refugees have crowded into the bouses of relatives, but many others are adult.
Relief organizations, including
Jewish and Roman Catholic
groups in the United States, are prepared to provide temporary housing if they get enough funds from private sources, the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Israeli authorities are under-stood to favor building permanent housing eventually, but it has oot been decided where.

in the meantime, food supplies and blankets have been distributed by the United Nations N Relief and Works Agency, which cares for Palestini-

an refugees. Israeli relief workers

say that they have also offered the

ing kits and kerosene stoves, but the agency, staffed mostly by Palestinians, has refused to accept

Israeli Health Ministry officials are reportedly planning to begin immunizations against polio; three covered. Some local officials also fear epidemics from poor sanita-tion and contaminated water, and diarrhea is rampant among chil-

Food Problem to Get Worse

With most of the Palestinian men under arrest, the earning power of the impoverished families has been obliterated. Peter McPherson, head of the Agency for International Development, said last week after touring the area that the food problem would probably get worse in about 30 days, as families

used up ready cash.

Mohammed Hassan, one of the few men who is living with the families in the row of vacant stores, took his wife and 14 chil-dren from Ein Khilwe when the Is-raeli shelling began. They ran to the government hospital and hid until the Israelis began to shell the hospital as well. Then they went into the hills outside Sidon, to a village called Aabra, and waited until the fighting ebbed.

When they returned to their house, it had been obliterated, for Ein Khilwe was a main PLO base, and fighting raged there for days after the city of Sidon was taken "What do I have left?" Mr. Hassan

Separate Rebellions Becoming One Central American War

Governments, as Well as Guerrilla Forces, in 4 Nations Are Beginning to Coordinate Actions

By Dial Torgerson

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — The guerrilla wars of Central America are oming a regionwide conflict spreading across frontiers as goveriments and rebels, both leftist and rightist, coordinate their ac-

A major escalation came this month when Honduran troops moved_against_Salvadoran_rebel sanctuaries along the border, and the rebels responded by taking the war to the Hondaran capital.

blowing up its power plants.

Men in different uniforms are fighting rebel groups known by different initials, but the struggle has blurred national boundaries. Four countries are asylved in

the regional conflict: Nicaragua, led by a revolutiooary, leftist government since the fall of the President Anastasio

Somoza in July, 1979.

• El Salvador, led by a rightist government elected last March.

• Guatemala, headed by Gen. have charged, are supporting rebellion in all three countries. declared president who took power after the military overthrow of a repressive rightist regime last March.

· Honduras, where the moderate Roberto Surzo Córdova took office in elections in November,

-"It' is now one big war," said Francisco Bianchi, a top aide to Gen. Ríos Montt of Gnatemala— 'a wat for all of Central America. And if the rebels succeed here, they will go next to Mexico."

The internal El Salvador struggle began to take on regional lines when the United States accused the Soviet Union of supplying the Marxist-led guerrillas through Cuba and Nicaragua

The United States stepped up military aid to El Salvador and Honduras, and Guatemala is pressing for similar assistance. Cuba and Nicaragua, U.S. officials

Intelligence sources say the U.S.

Central Intelligence Agency is covertly helping Nicaraguan exiles who oppose the leftist Sandinista government in Managua. Some of these Somocistas — (ollowers of Mr. Somoza — invaded Nicaragua last week from neighboring Hon-duras, the Sandinista regime charged.

War on a Napkin

A former high-ranking security agent with the Guatemalan army sketched out a map of Central America on a napkin in a Guatemala City restaurant.

"Here is the Honduran Army, guerrillas," be said, drawing an arrow. "And the guerrillas attacking into Tegucigalpa." Another arrow pointing to the Honduran capital. "And Somocistas attacking Nicar-agua from Honduras and Costa Rica." More arrows. "And Nicaraguan aid to Guatemalan rebels."
One more arrow.

"See?" be said. "It's oot two or three little wars. It's one big one." Mr. Bianchi, in an interview in the presidential palace in Guate-mala City, said. The rebels orga-nize locally, but the top leaders are all internationalists. They move from one country to another and cooperate with each other." Government officials say the

leftist rebels share the propaganda expertise of the Cubans. Radio -Hayana, for instance, broadcasts to all the Caribbean area in both Spanish and Linglish, emphasizing each rebel claim of victory and reporting massacres allegedly perpetrated by government forces. The tone of an East-West superpower contest is clear in the rival propaganda.

"The tragedy," said a political scientist in Tegucigalpa, "is that it has to be fought out here" in Central America.

The citizens of Honduras, a

poor country with almost 50 percent illiteracy, have learned they are, as the local saying goes, "the bam in the sandwich," situated amid embattled Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua. Two years ago, the leftist government of Nicaragua began smuggling guns and ammunition through Hondu-ras to guerrillas in El Salvador and

ans pour out of the deserted shops

and crowd around, pressing in to tell their stories in voices pitched oear bysteria. Almost all of them

are women and children. The men

and teen-age boys are gone, "in Is-

rael," the women say as they reach out with snapshots of their impris-

oned busbands, sons and brothers,

shouting the oames in the bope

that the stranger can help.

Negotiated Incursion

About the same time, Salvadoran guerrillas began kidnapping Honduran businessmen and robbing Honduran banks to finance their war against the Salvadoran junta, Honduran police authorities

ly elected president, Alvaro Magaña, went to Tegucigalpa to confer with Mr. Suazo. The two countries had been enemies since a 1969 border war, hut faced with (Continued on Page 2, CoL6)

■ The U.S. Federal Reserve cut its discount rate by ½ of a percentage point to 11½ percent, and two major U.S. banks dropped their prime rates by a half point to 16 percent.

INSIDE

■ Poland's foreign minister made a surprise visit to the Vatican for what church sources described as "final, definitive" talks oo Pope John Paul II's proposed visit Page

The ecocomic liberalization that has enabled millions of Chinese farmers to double and triple their incomes in the last three years is under increasing attack for widening the gap between rich and poor and un dercutting Socialist agricul-ture. Page 2.

TOMORROW

The invasions of Iraq by Iran and of Lebanon by Israel in the space of a few weeks have brought the Arab world to the brink of shattering his-torical change. In Insights.

Reagan Prevents Shipment to Israel Of Cluster Bombs

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has stopped the shipment of cluster-bomb ammunition to Israel while be reviews Israel's explanation for its use of the weapons in Lebanon, the White House anoounced Monday.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said the president's order did not affect the shipment of other military equipment to Is-

The shipment Mr. Reagan cluster-bomb shells, designed for use in 155mm bowitzers. The shells, which spray shrapnel over a wide area upon impact, are designed for killing concentrations of troops. Israel reportedly has agreed to use the shells only in special wartime conditions," interpreted as a major war against two or more nations such as Israel fought in 1967 and 1973.

The shipment was blocked even though the Israeli government re-portedly has told the Reagan ad-ministration it did oot violate the agreement in its invasion of Leba-

Official Explanation

Israeli radio said that an official explanation given to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Friday maintained that use of the cluster bombs was in accordance with conditions laid out when the arms were sold, because Syria's entry into the fighting in Lebanon had turned the conflict into "full-scale

The Washington Post quoted an Israeli source as saying, "Israel used cluster bombs only for defensive purposes and against military

targets only."
The New York Times reported the Israeli oote to Mr. Shultz said many of the military targets were situated in the midst of densely populated civilian areas, and that if the weapons harmed civilians, it

Before the White House announcement, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a U.S. senator in Jerusalem on Monday that Israel would refrain from using the U.S.-made weapons on targets near civilian areas.

Sen. Alfonse d'Amato, Republican of New York, said after his meeting with Mr. Begin that the Israeli leader also spoke of Israel's willingness to delay military action in Beirut and explore peaceful means for achieving its demand that Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas leave Lebanon. "As long as there is a reasonable opportunity, we should continue to explore it. The results otherwise will be tragic." Sen. d'Amato said. He said Mr. Begin had assured

him that Israeli forces encircling Beirut would cootinue to allow predominantly Moslem western sector of the capital to allow the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, to concentrate on mediating the evacuation of the PLO.

But Israel will not wait long before resuming military action against the PLO, Mr. Begin said, according to Sen. d'Amaio. The Israeli Cabinet agreed Sun-

day to defer a decision on the Lebanon crisis until Mr. Reagan met with the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia in Washington. On Mooday, Mr. Shultz was meeting jointly with Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria, then separately with Mr. Khaddam, A separate scheduled meeting between Mr. Shultz and the Saudi prince was cancelled without explanation.

In Baghdad on Monday, the deputy premier of Iraq. Taha Yassin Ramadan, accused Syria of seeking to extort \$6 billion as the price for accepting the PLO fighters. Mr. Ramadan returned Sunday from a visit to Seedi Arabia day from a visit to Saodi Arabia.

In Beirut, Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas traded artillery and tank fire on the capital's southern outskirts that police said "strained but did oot collapse" an cight-day cease-fire. Israeli jets also made repeated flights over PLO positions.

Also Monday, unidentified gun-men kidnapped the acting president of the American University of Beirut, David Dodge, from the campus in West Beirut.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel conferred with Mr. Habib at the Lebanese presidential palace at Baabda, east of the capital, and told Israeli radio afterwards be still hoped for a peaceful solotion to

Elizabeth's Bodyguard **Ouits** in a Sex Scandal

By Peter Osnos Washington Poin Service noon that Prime Minister Marga-ter Thatcher would make a state-disclosed Monday that Queen Eliz-ment in Parliament Tuesday on ment in Parliament Tuesday on print a major aboth II's police bodyguard re-signed Samrday after admitting he had been involved in a lengthy affair with a male prostitute, a security breach possibly as serious as the recent entry of an intruder into the oneen's bedroom.

The policenan, Commander Michael Trestrail, 50, was a "clastic potential blackmail victim," one official said Monday night. After indergoing scrutiny of his professional and personal qualifications. Mr. Trestral became the queen's bodyguard in 1973. In 1979 he was put in charge of all policemen who guard members of the royal family when they are outside their palace homes.

He was a dapper figure who was seen at the queen's side in most of ner public appearances. The prostitute apparently took his story last week to a British newspaper, which in turn alerted police. Authorities then confronted Mr. Trestrail.

The resignation is apparently not directly connected to the case of Michael Fagan, the man who eluded security in Buckingham Palace on July 9 and spent 10 minmes with the queen in her bedroom before help arrived. Mr., Trestrail was not responsible for the outen's safety when she was in

But coming so soon after that episode, the Trestrail resignation is certain to lead to changes in security arrangements for the queen. Inaunomoing the latest revelation to Parliament, Home Secretary William. Whitelaw said the consequences of both the Trestrail and Fagan cases would be covered in a full government report Wednesday based on extensive investigations.

A police officer with 30 years experience, Mr. Trestrail joined the Fagan's break-ins at the palace palace staff. 16 years ago and was promoted to bodyguard for Prince acts he had committed lately, in-Philip before being assigned to cluding at least two attempted suiprotect the queen. He traveled cides and an assault on his stepwith her around the world.

Mr. Trestrail was replaced Monday by Christopher Hagen, a 37. Prime Minister Thatcher moved up the timing of her regular meeting as Prince Pailip's bodygnard ing with the Queen to Monday ing in order to discuss the latest revelations about palace security.

Street announced Monday afternoon that Prime Minister Marga-

widespread rumors that a major new spy scandal is about to break. Last week a former employee of Britain's General Communication Headquarters at Cheltenham, base for the country's extensive interna-tional electronic eavesdropping network, was charged under the Official Secrets Act of transmitting information to an enemy. But de-tails of the charge have not been

Official sources have told reporters that the case's "seriousness should not be underestimated."The communications headquarters works closely with U.S. intelligence. The British press and some members of Parliament have speculated that the case involved substantial leaks of information to the Soviet Union. The suspect, Geoffrey A. Prime, speaks Russian and worked at the electronic center from 1968 until 1978.

Mr. Fagan appeared in court Monday and was held without bond on a charge of stealing wine in a previous visit to the palace June 7 and on other unrelated domestic charges. Prosecutors said Mr. Fagan would not be charged in the intrusion into the queen's bedroom because there is no evidence he had criminal intent.

At several points in the magis-trate's hearing Mr. Fagan crupted angrily. At the first mention of the queen by his lawyer, Maurice Na-deem, he shouted, "I told you not to mention anything about the queen's bedroom ... I don't want her brought into it. I would rather plead guilty than have her name

mentioned in court." Later when his father offered to speak on his behalf, Mr. Fagan declared, "He is not my father. My

father is Rudolph Hess." The prosecutors said Mr. were part of a series of "irrational"

SOD. For the second week in a row, ing with the Queen to Monday

The state of the s



Queen Elizabeth's bodyguard, Commander Michael Trestrail, stands discreetely behind her on duty in London in June, 1980.

EEC Officials Caution U.S. Must Compromise

By Axel Krause nal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Senior West European officials on Monday warned of grave consequences, incloding a weakening of the Atlantic alliance, if the Reagan administration re-mains unwilling to negotiate a range of highly controversial trans-atlantic trade issues.

The key issues involve European steel exports to the United States and European participation in the building of the Siberian gas pipe-line, but they also extend to U.S. allegations of anti-American practices in European citrus trading.

"The Reagan administration re-mains inflexible on all current trade disputes and thus is seriously mortgaging America's future rela-tions with its European allies and partners," Wilhelm Haferkamp, the European Economic Coummu nity's commissioner for external relations, told EEC foreign ministers io Brussels Monday.

Mr. Haferkamp returned to

EEC headquarters over the weekend after meetings with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and other U.S. officials in Washington Friday and Saturday.

Describing the response by the administration to repeated European requests for negotiations on the issues as totally negative, Mr. Haferkamp said the United States remains adamant in seeking to block compliance by EEC companies of existing contracts for the Soviet gas pipeline.

U.S. Envoy Replies

In Paris, Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, told reporters Monday that he is con-vinced that the European companies will refrain from delivering rotors for the pipeline, primarily be-cause of repeated U.S. statements that the administration will seek to punish violators.

Mr. Galbraith said chances are remote that the French government would authorize France's Alsthom-Atlantique, one of the mainr participants, to deliver 40 ro-tors for the pipeline which the company is making under license from General Electric in the Unit-

Unconfirmed reports published in Paris Monday indicated that the French government had already

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

U.S. Quietly Rebuilds Its Capability for Guerrilla Warfare

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. armed forces have quietly begun rebuilding a capability for guerrilla op-erations, sabotage, clandestine assault and other forms of unconventional warfare, according to Reagan administration officials and military officers. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, under instructions from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, are also tightening the command structure of unconventional

Some consideration is being given, senior officials said, to setting up a new headquarters to command the various Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units trained for special operations, but there has been no decision as yet.

Unconventional U.S. forces fell victim to fund cuts following the Vietnam War, but the Reagan adminis-

forces to enable them to respond more quickly.

tration reportedly has requested money to build them Those sums, hidden in the proposed 1983 military budget, are to pay for improved communications equipment, additional air transportation and especially for expanded training exercises of units from the different services. The proposals are not considered likely to arouse significant opposition in Congress.

An official said the exact amounts are small in relation to the funds requested for conventional forces. But he said, in the jargon of the Pentagon, "special operations are very cost-effective," meaning that an upgrading could be acquired for a comparatively The emphasis on unconventional warfare coincides

with the Reagan administration's increased emphasis on covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA often draws on resources from special military units. Mr. Weinberger scarcely mentioned special operations in his annual report to Congress in January, but

the statement be signed in March to establish objec-

tives for the military services over the next five years laid out missions for special operations. 'Very Cost-Effective' The United States must revitalize and enhance special operations forces to project U.S. power where the use of conventional forces would be premature, inap-

propriate or not feasible, the directive said. U.S.

forces, it stated, must accomplish a full range of spe-

cial operations. The forces to be revitalized include the Army Spe-

cial Forces or Green Berets, the Air Force Special Operations Wing and the Navy's Seals. These units. plus Marine Corps parachutists trained in commando operations, are all intended for missions behind enemy lines.

Peacetime Role

In peacetime, forces trained for special operations are to be employed in an effort to avoid a direct confrootation with the Soviet Union, according to the guidance statement.

The United States must be able to defeat low-level aggression," it said, "both to prevent the step-by-step expansion of Soviet or surrogate influence and to pre-vent escalation to higher level of conflict. The United States must be able to achieve these objectives when to its advantage without direct confrontation." The statement added that when instability endangers U.S. interests, special operations forces will be employed

to assist friendly nations. Should war with the Soviet Union break out, the mission of United States unconventional forces is to exploit political, economic and military weaknesses within the Warsaw Pact and disrupt enemy rear area operations. Special forces units would be the first sent to the Gulf region in the event of Soviet invasion.

assisting regional states until U.S. ground forces can be deployed Nnt included in special military operations are counterterrorist missions, which have also been em-

force at Fort Bragg, N.C., with specially trained units and people drawn from all four services. Military units trained for special operations in

phasized by the Reagan administration through a task

• The Army's Special Forces, or Green Berets. with headquarters at Fort Bragg. The primary mission of the Special Forces is insurgency, particularly in making contact with friendly forces behind enemy

lines and training them in guerrilla operations. Army Rangers, who wear black berets. They support U.S. conventional forces. For example, they might raid a headquarters or a communications cen-

ter at the same time regular forces are attacking.

• The Air Force's Special Operations Wing, with headquarters at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. They fly black, unmarked airplanes that deliver supplies or agents. They also fly gunships in support of special ground operations.

 The Navy's Scals — sca, air, land teams — stationed on the East and West Coasts. They are successors to the frogmen of World War II, trained to sabotage harbor operations and coastal facilities.

By Michael Parks

Las Angeles Times Service
PEKING — The economic liberalization that has enabled millions of Chinese farmers to double and triple their incomes in the last three years is under increasing attack for widening the gap between rich and poor and undercutting Socialist agriculture.

Discontent is spreading in the countryside, according to official Chinese reports, because some peasant families are able to earn more that government ministers and others still earn less than \$60

per person a year.
Some local government and Communist Party officials, disgruntled by the erosion of their au-thority under the reforms, are openly using these growing divisions to argue against the new poli-cies in what amounts to a new challenge to the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the party's powerful vice chairman.

By far the most successful and popular of Mr. Deng's policies up to now, the rural reforms freed peasants to return to family farming in many areas, allowed them to decide what crops to grow, gave them increased prices for their pro-duce, lowered the cost of industrial goods they buy and encouraged them to engage in once-forbidden sidelines such as raising chickens and pigs and growing vegetables.

But these policies are now being criticized by those who have not done as well as others in the last three years and by some party and government officials who see the policies as leading back to rural capitalism and at the very least, creating more problems than they

There are plans under China's proposed new constitution to dis-solve the country's 54,000 rural communes as political units, re-placing them with village and township governments and leaving the communes only a small economic role. Those plans, however, are drawing increasing criticism from local officials who will be dis-

In action reminiscent of China's tumultuous Cultural Revolution, those promoting the reforms have been criticized in a number of provinces as "rightists," "bour-geois" and "anti-Socialist" and accused of undermining the Communist Party's leadership and the collectivization of agriculture. Some have been made to write self-criticisms recanting their support of the reforms and a few have been subjected to lengthy "struggle sessions" at which their critics berated them.

China Dismissals May Foreshadow

PEKING — The firing of a left-ist official in Nanjing and reports of other similar dismissals may foreshadow a purge of leftists at a Chinese Communist Party congress expected to take place in September, diplomatic sources said

Monday.

The Workers' Daily newspaper said the official was dismissed from a Nanjing watch factory. It said he had assaulted two colleagues and frequently did not report for work after being demoted because of his opposition to mourning for Chou Enlai, the late premier. Chou was a principal target of the disgraced Gang of Four

radical leaders.

The paper added that the official, Zhang Anti, headed an extreme leftist rebel group during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 and persecuted many elderly offi-Deng Xiaoping, China's power-

ful vice-chairman, reportedly is eager to replace his remaining opponents on the Communist Party Politburo and Central Committ with his own supporters.

Only a few minor officials have been removed, however, posssibly due to strong resistance by en-

under the new policies have been charged in some areas with economic crimes, such as speculating, profiteering and using collectively

profiteering and using collectively owned assets for private gain.

The scope and severity of the problem can be measured by the concerted campaign mounted recently against "egalitarianism" and "leftism" in rural areas. Nearly every provincial party leader has spoken out, defending the reforms and denouncing the "lingering leftist influence," and Chinese propaganda media have picked it up as a major theme. major theme.

'A Very Good Thing'

"It is a very good thing that peasants can get rich by relying on their own hard work, and we cannot throw cold water on it," Ren Zhongyi, the party leader in Guangdong province, admonished local officials recently. What is wrong with peasants

relying on their own labor in rais-ing poultry and livestock and making several thousand or even more than 10,000 yuan [about \$5,500] a year? We must not get scared and jealous as soon as we see others getting high incomes

The controversy has grown so intense, however, that many Guangdong peasants fear that op-ponents of the reforms will soon force a policy change, the Canton newspaper Southern Daily reported. The charges that free-market sales of privately grown produce amount to speculation and profiteering have heightened this apprehension, the paper said, and as a result some peasants are not growing as much as they could.
"This would be a catastrophe."

said a Chinese economist who spe-cializes in rural development. If the peasants begin to back away, as some have done, the reforms would collapse upon themselves they just would not work - and the whole approach would be discredited. The repercussions of 800 million people sliding backward could be considerable in economic, social and political terms.

The weekly journal Beijing Review, quoting a study of the rural reforms in Anhui province in east central China, concluded that The income gap between rich and poor has indeed widened, even though the number of people at each extreme is small."

The problem is most intense, the journal said, in the third of the country that remains underdeveloped, even by Chinese standards. But in other areas there are still many families that have been unable to benefit from the reforms and perhaps are even worse off than before.

While government officials are broadening welfare programs to help those families in danger of falling too far behind, some leaders and economists are advocating that any collectively owned assets, whether land or fishponds or Purge, Envoys Say workshops or machinery, that are not being used now be turned over to families and individuals.

"Where a profit can be made, let it be made, and it will benefit all," a provincial official in Hebei, near Peking, declared.

But this conflict over wealth remains an important problem to be resolved, said Hu Shilian, the party first secretary in the north China

province of Shaanxi. He said party officials and members "must take the lead in becoming rich through labor" to encourage the peasants and persuade them that present policies will not

The party should also recruit as local officials those who prospered under the reforms and replace the "relatively inferior cadres" who have been undermining them, be

Japan Jails U.S. Marine United Press International

TOKYO — A Japanese court sentenced a 21-year-old U.S. Marine to 10 years in prison Monday for the murder of a Japanese man after a quarrel in Okinawa on March 8. The Naha District Court in Okinawa found Pvt. Kevin M. Hedemark guilty of murdering Koei Shiroma, 48.

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A rifle-bearing Israeli soldier stood guard Sunday at a prison camp at Asnar, 10 miles from the Lebanese coastal city of

Tyre, where 4,000 Palestinian, other Arab and mercenary war prisoners are being held behind barbed wire in open-sided tents.

U.S. Options Are Talk to PLO or Stand Aside

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Savice

REIRUT - In the view of Lebanese and Palestinian officials, negotiations for a settlement of the crisis in Lebanon will remain deadlocked as long the United States refuses to choose between two policy options.

If the Reagan administration Or-

wants the Palestine Liberation Organization to leave Beirut peacefully, the United States is going to have to deal directly with the PLO on the issue of an independent Palestinian state. This would have repercussions in relations with the If the United States is not pre-

pared to do this, it is going to have to stand aside while the Israelis attack the PLO in Beirut, with negative effects on American interests throughout the Arab world. This dilemma is made more difficult by the fact that the current

political situation in the Middle East offers the United States an opportunity to extend its influence and strengthen alliances at the expense of the Soviet Union. On the local, regional and inter-

national level, those parties in the Middle East associated with the Soviet Union have been badly discredited by events of the past six weeks - and this has not gone unnoticed. PLO officials themselves admit privately that when the

By Jack Foisie

Los Angeles Times Service

racli policy in the southern half of

Lebanon, which the Israelis now

occupy, appears to be one of ex-panding the authority of Israel's

Christian allies at the expense of the legitimate government of Leba-nese President Elias Sarkis, a Leb-

Nadim Abou Ajram, Lebanon's

chief administrative officer in this mountainous region, which is the site of Mr. Sarkis' summer resi-

dence, said Israeli troops have dis-

armed Lebanese government troops and ousted them from their

In one of the camps, troops be-longing to the pro-Israeli Phalan-gists have been installed and are being supported by Israeli ar-

mored infantry, Mr. Ajram said.

The Phalangist Party is a Chris-

tian political coalition headed by Bashir Gemayel, who has 10,000

militiamen at his command. Many

anese official charged Sunday.

BETT ED DINE, Lebanon - Is-

chips were down, their leftist Leba-nese allies, led by Walid Jumblat, were the first to call for their sur-

The PLO's so-called radical Arab allies on the steadfastness and confrontation front - led by Syria and Libya - proved to be neither steadfast nor confronta-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tional when Israel arrived at the gates of Beirut. As for the Soviet Union, it has yet to take any tangi-ble step on behalf of the PLO. With survival on the line, the

PLO found itself relying locally on the old conservative Sunni Moslem boss of West Beirut, Saeb Salam, who serves as the main intermedi-ary between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib.

Regionally, it has been Sandi Arahia and Egypt taking the PLO's case to Washington, West-ern Europe and the United Na-tions. Internationally, it is France and the United States to whom the PLO must look.

Until now the Reagan administration has refrained from initiatives. The United States has told the Israelis not to enter West Beirut, while refusing to deal directly with the PLO or to send U.S. Marines as a disengagement

Aims to Expand Christians' Power

Mr. Ajram said the Israelis have

dispersed Lebanese troops from a camp located at Rachmaiya, north

of here, but so far have not in-

stalled Phalangist militiamen in

the Israelis have removed Leba-nese government officials at Jez-

zine and have handed over admin-

istration of the town to Maj. Saad Haddad, another of Israel's Chris-

tian allies. Previously, Maj. Had-

dad controlled only a slice of Leb-

anon, north of the Israeli frontier,

with his force of rightist militia-

Mr. Ajram charged that Mr. Sarkis' authority is being usurped

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the Israeli takeover of

the camps that Mr. Ajram men-tioned, but gave no explanation

The ouster of the Lebanese troops, the only legitimate armed

force in the region, appears to be

by the Israeli Army.

for the action.

To the south, Mr. Ajram said,

of Mr. Gemayel's troops are rein- an attempt by the occupying Is-

forcing the Israeli encirclement of raclis to upset the harmony that now exists in Beit ed Dine between

force without agreement from all

With Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel saying that the PLO guerrillas do not have unlim-ited time to get out of Beirut, either he or one of these policy options is going to have to give.

Mr. Arafat apparently has no in-tention of ordering his 6,000 troops out of West Beirut without major political concessions. Pales-tinian officials say that Mr. Habib is fooling himself if he thinks Mr. Arafat is going to just get on a bas one day and disappear into Syria or some other Arab state. The crucial question for Mr.

Arafat is not where the PLO goes, but under what conditions. He in-sists that if the PLO withdraws from Beirut it must be in the context of a package deal advancing the cause of Palestinian statehood and taking into account the fact that the PLO is a political force in the Middle East.

Hence, Mr. Arafat has made three demands of the United . He has asked that Mr. Habib

negotiate with him directly.

He has asked that U.S. troops included in the multinational peacekeeping force he wants deployed between the Israeli and Palestinian armies around Beirut, in advance of final negotiations over

Christians and Moslems, Mr.

There is a population of about

300,000 in the area, and "we have

been able to live together even

his arm toward their houses.

are friends. We fear the Israelis, by

bringing in the Phalangists, who are not friendly to any of us, want to create incidents which will allow

the Israelis to use extra force and

strengthen their hold on this re-

A one-day work stoppage was beld here by townspeople recently to protest the Phalangist presence.

It was peaceful and drew no reac-

tion from the Israelis or Phalan-

gists in the camps, but the Israeli checkpoints on roads around the

town are being strengthened.

Ajram charged.

with roots in Islam.

 He has thrown his support be hind a draft French UN Security Council resolution that would serve as a framework for any final settlement in Lebanon.

The resolution, as it now stands, is understood to incorporate previ-ous Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 — which call for the right of all states in the region to live in peace — while at the same time mentioning the PLO and the issue of Palestinian self-determination, neither of which have ever been enshrined in a Security Council resolution.

If the United States agrees to deal directly with the PLO, or ap-proves the UN resolution, then it will almost certainly have to violate a written promise made by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Israel in 1975.

As part of the second disengagement accord with Israel, Mr. Kissinger committed the United States to not recognizing or negotiating with the PLO until it recognizes Israel and accepts UN Resolutions 242 and 338. The Israelis would undoubtedly argue that a new UN resolution incorporating 242 and 338, but also recognizing the PLO, would be unacceptable, since Resolution 242 treats that Palestinian problem as purely an Arab refugee issue, not as a people requiring an independent homeland.

ebanese Aide Says Israeli Policy Latin America **Wars Merging**

(Continued from Page 1) rilla enemy, the presidents agreed

on limited military cooperation. Salvadoran guerrillas had established elaborate bases in pockets of disputed land on the Salvador-Honduras border. It was agreed, sources said, that Honduran troops would occupy the pockets without prejudice to any eventual settlement of the border dispute.

when there were battles between In late June, Honduras began to our people elsewhere," Mr. Ajram move about a fourth of its 10,500man army into disputed territory, which lies north of the Rio Negro Mr. Ajram is a Druze, a sect "My neighbors on either side are Christian," he said with a sweep of and El Salvador's Morazán prov-

In the pocket, Honduran sol-diers found barracks, crude hospi-tals, ammunition and training - but no guerrillas. Afterward, Radio Venceremos, the reb-els' clandestine station, said the guerrillas had "declared war" on Honduras, and the bombing of the power stations followed.

Transport Halts Under Threat SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Public transport was haited Mon-day in eastern El Salvador because of a guerrilla threat to destroy any vehicle that moved, authorities

Aid Talks Postponed

BRUSSELS (AP) — Foreign ministers in the European Economic Community deferred action Monday on a \$65-million plan to aid Central American countries after several ministers raised objections about funds for Guatemala which has been accused of human rights violations and which claims sovereignty over Belize.

Better U.S. Radio To East Is Sought

WASHINGTON — President Reagan announced Monday that he will propose a modernization of the U.S. international broadcasting system to reach more people in Communist countries.

At a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden during which he proclaimed Captive Nations Week, Mr. Reagan asserted that

the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty "have een neglected for many years."
He gave no details of his plan. but it is understood to call for

spending several bundred million dollars over the next six to eight years. Although he said that it is a "sad fact" that the system has been neglected, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have in fact doubled their transmission power and near-ly doubled their budget since 1974:

Iran Reports Its Forces Consolidate Their Hold; Iraq Says It's in Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NICOSIA — Iran said Monday that its forces were consolidating positions inside Iraq after fighting off renewed counterattacks by Iraqi troops defending the strategic southern Iraqi oil port of Basra. Iraq said its forces were firmly

iraq said its forces were in any in control of the southern sector of the 500-kilometer-long (300-mile-long) battlefront after a series of "swift counteroffensives."

Accounts of both sides agreed that there was heavy fighting in the area around Basra, a key Iraqi oil-refining and port city near the Gulf, 15 miles from the Iranian

But they conflicted in their assments of the outcome of the battles, as has often been the case in the fighting that was renewed a week ago. The assessments seem to indicate that the front has not moved much since Iran's thrust

into Iraq last Tuesday.

In Washington, U.S. intelligence sources said Monday that extreme daytime desert hear has forced a bull in the fighting.

The sources said Iranian infancitive day the same and artillery.

try backed by armor and artillery launched several mass assaults over the weekend against fortified Iraqi positions from north and east of Basra, but were driven back each time to a bow-shaped bulge extending into Iraqi territory.

Defense Appears to Hold "The Iraqis appear to be holding well," a source said.

The source said Iranian casual-ties numbered in the thousands, with one estimate of 3,000 and 6,000. The Iraqi toll is said to be in

the hundreds.

Iraq said Monday that a series of "swift counterattacks" left its forces firmly in control of the southern battle area.

But Iran said an Iraqi counterattack, "aimed at recovering its lost land and positions, failed to achieve its goals ... The enemy was once again forced to retreat." Iran said its forces have destroyed 18 tanks and personnel carriers and killed or wounded 500

Iraqi soldiers.

The Iraqi report said that its forces had routed the major part of fran's invading force and had wiped out its forward positions. But it did not, as previous Iraqi communiques have done, claim that the Iranians had been driven back across the border.

The communiques were impossi-ble to verify because neither side allows reporters to cover the battlefront, although Iraq took a group of correspondents from Baghdad to the area around Basra on Sunday, showing them Iranian bodies and captured tanks.

Trup Reported

A Reuters correspondent, re-porting from behind Iraqi lines, quoted a senior Iraqi officer as saying that the Iranian forces involved in the initial invasion last week had been drawn into a trap. ter, is to serve as undersecretarion. Wife Iranians advanced, the Iraqis with-

fore counterattacking. He de-scribed the area as flat sandy land with no cover.

Iran accused Iraq on Monday of "criminal acts," saying that Iraqi bombers attacked civilian targets in western Iran. The official Iranian news agency said eight civilians were killed and more than 100 were wounded in the towns of

Were wounded in Khorramabad and Ram.
One of the U.S. intelligence Washington said, The sources in Washington said, Iranians make some inroads when they attack, take some losses, then are driven back."

The heat has forced a lull in the fighting following since the week-end and has created problems for Iran in supplying water to its troops, the sources said.

The higher Iranian toll results in part from Iran's tactic of ordering part from Iran's tactic of ordering mass infantry assaults against the dag-in Iranis, the sources said.

There is "some truth," they said, to the Irani claims that attacking Iranian troops are lured into traps.

In Amman, Jordan, Premier

Mudar Badran announced Monday a partial mobilization of army reserves and the establishment of a militia to defend the country from "outside aggression." The Jordanian move was made

one day after Ali-Akbar Hashem Rafsanjani, speaker of han's par-liament, warned that Iran would take action against any Gulf com-try that supplied Iraq with arms.

Jordan has emerged as Iraq's staunchest ally since the war with Iran broke out nearly two years

Chicago Educator Picked as No. 2 at State Department

WASHINGTON - President Reagan announced Monday that he is nominating Kenneth W. Dam, University of Chicago provost, to be the No. 2 man in the State Department under new Secretary of State George P. Smiltz Mr. Dam, 49, was chosen dem-

ty secretary of state, replacing career diplomat Walter J. Stoessel who is expected to retire from the foreign service at the end of the Mr. Dam, who has known Mr.

Shultz since the 1960s and worked under him in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon, coauthored a book with Mr. Shuliz called, "Economic Policy Beyond the Headlines."

In other changes, William Schneider Jr. is to be underseretary of state in charge of cause name security assistance programs, succeeding James L. Backley, a former senator from New York, and W. Allen Wallis, charge of the control cellor of the University of Rocks - 1000 All three nominations will it

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Attacks UN Human Rights Panel GENEVA - Iran turned a hearing on its human rights record Monday

into a forum for attacks on both the investigating panel and the lack of Arab support for Palestinians in Lebanon. A five-man Iranian delegation was supposed to respond to requestry, the United Nations Human Rights Committee for detailed information

on torture and mass executions. But for one hour Iranian delegate Seyyed Hadi Khosrowshahi, amba-sador to the Vatican, attacked the committee and some individual inci-

bers, saying the questions were based "on imperialist mass media" with "no proper inquiry and reliable documentation." He also criticized Arab states which "never raised a finger" to help the Palestinians.

West Berlin Court Acquits 2 Poles The Associated Press

BERLIN — Two Poles who faked a hijack to a U.S. air base in West-Berlin were acquitted Monday of charges they had deprived passengers in the plane of their personal freedom. The court said the pilot, Czeslaw Kudlek, 32, and Andrezi Baruk, 30,8 watchmaker, were limited in their personal freedom under Polish martial

law. This excused their action, because - according to German lawpersonal freedom is one of the most important legal rights.

Mr. Kudlek landed at Tempelhof in West Berlin Feb. 12 after telling Warsaw flight controllers the plane had been hijacked. He, Mr. Bergs and five relatives, the co-pilot and one other passenger then asked local authorities for political asylum.

Wife of Soviet Faster May Leave

MOSCOW — The American wife of Soviet hunger strikes Screet Petrov said Monday that she planned to cut short her visit here because she had been unable to persuade him to end his fast. It was Mr. Petrov's 48th consecutive day without food. I don't want to be here to watch him die," said his wife, Virginia,

Roanoke, Va. Mr. Petrov, 29, who is fasting for the right to live with wife in the United States, has said that he feels extremely weak and that his body weight is dropping almost a pound a day. He has lost about 22.5 kilograms (49 pounds) and weighs only about 57 kilograms (125 pounds). Flunger strikers rarely survive more than 60 days without nourishment.

Spain Assails EEC Study on Entry

BRUSSELS — Spain's foreign minister attacked a European Beonomic Community plan Monday for a study of the possible effects of his country's EEC membership, scheduled for 1984.

"This is an unnecessary study that would never have been communication in a serious and responsible organization." Foreign Minister 1981, Pedro Perez-Liorca said. EEC leaders, responding to French contents, last month ordered a full inventory of the effects of the planned entry of Spain and Portugal. Diplomats say the move will almost certainly delay.

Spain and Portugal Diplomats say the move will almost certainly delay the two countries' membership.

Mr. Pérez-Llorca was speaking after talks with the president of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, and the enlargement commissioner.

Bolivia Leader's Removal Reported

The Associated Press LA PAZ — The military high command decided Monday to accept the resignation of Gen. Celso Torrelio as Bolivia's president, reliable military sources reported.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said power would be held by a junta composed of top commanders of the three military branches and led by the army's commander, Gen. Angel Mariscal Gomez. Amid reports he might be ousted, Gen. Torrello amounted last well that the armed forces had decided to return this nation to civilian pile. 1983. He said general elections would be held next April 24 and a new president would be scated the following Aug. 6.

Compiled From Agency Disposities

ferring mainly to the major French project.

"I think it is highly unlikely that Alsthom-Atlantique would go ahead and knowingly violate the

EEC Officials Caution U.S. To Negotiate Trade Issues participant in the project, said his approach also applied to compa-(Continued from Page 1) made up its mind that it could le-

gally circumvent the embargo but has not yet announced its decision. Warning of the impact on the al-liance, Michel Jobert, France's foreign trade minister, said in an in-terview with a French newspaper Monday that "if the United States handed and agpersists in its high-handed and aggressive artitude it will stir up acute resentment, it will weaken the Atlantic alliance and an escalation of trade reprisals will begin."
"If the alliance has political meaning, it includes not attacking one's allies in the commerical field," he said.

Mr. Galbraith called the reac-tions to the pipeline "posturing," and stressed that the participating companies from France, Britain, West Germany and Italy had signed contracts which bound them to respect U.S. laws regard-ing export of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union and other Communist nations. Mr. Galbraith called the reac-Communist nations.

nies in the other nations. Kremlin Asks Delivery

LONDON (Reuters) - General Electric's Ruston Gas Turbines Ltd. has been asked to start delivering gas turbine electrical generating sets for the Siberian gas pipeline project, a Ruston spokes-man said Monday.

Union Asks Defiance

PARIS (UPI) - A Communistled trade union Monday called on France to defy U.S. sanctions prohibiting the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union for the construction of the natural gas pipe-line from Siberia to West Europe.

U.S. Turns Down Japan

TOKYO (AP) - U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldrige has sent a letter to a top Japanese official stating that the Reagan adminis-tration is not prepared to lift eco-nomic sanctions against the Soviet regulations ... The consequences are evident to them," the ambassador said. Mr. Galbraith, while re-

By Fox Butterfield New York Times Service

PUGWASH, Nova Scotia - The morning of Aug. 6, 1945, was clear and sunny, Prof. Iwao Ogawa remembers. At the time, he was helping his students at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, 10 miles, or 16 kilometers, south of Hiroshima, build a bomb shelter.

Suddenly there was a brilliant flash of light, then a terrible rush of wind that shattered the windows in his house. A buge cloud but the shattered by rose over the city, singed red by the firestorm burning below. Prof. Ogawa was in a unique po-

sition. He is the only nuclear physicist known to have observed the explosion of that first atomic bomb over Hiroshima. Within hours be began making calcula-tions that led him to suspect what had happened, for Prof. Ogawa knew that two teams of Japanese scientists were themselves secretly trying to build a ouclear weapon.

A Pleasant Recollection

Prof. Ogawa also has a more pleasant recollection. Twenty-five years ago, he was oce of a group of 22 distinguished scientists from 10 countries, incloding the Soviet Uotion and China, who met at this tiny fishing village of Pugwash to discuss ways of averting a pueles. discuss ways of averting a nuclear

Bertrand Russell and Albert Einthat of how scientists could take stein at the height of the Cold advantage of the sudden popularity of the anti-ouclear arms movetween American and Soviet scientists. It and a series of so-called Pugwash meetings that followed helped lay the groundwork for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the United Nations-sponsored treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons and the 1969 convention

outlawing biological weapons. In 1960, the scientists split with their patron, Mr. Eaton, fearing that his close personal ties to the Soviet leadership imperiled their neutrality in the East-West con-

But over the weekend a group of 35 arms-control specialists, disarmament activists and scientists, including Prof. Ogawa, returned to Pugwash, Mr. Eaton's birthplace, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the meetings and pay tribute to Mr. Eaton, who died in 1979.

Although the weekend meeting was an informal one — a full gathering of the 2,000 scientists from 75 countries who cow make up the Pugwash movement is to be held in Warsaw in August — the group adopted a resolution supporting a nuclear weapons freeze, a reduc-tion in ouclear arsensals and pledges of no first-use of ouclear weapons such as the one made by the Soviet Union last month.

ment, particularly the freeze campaign. For years scientists such as Prof. Pauling warned about the dangers of ouclear war without much popular response.

Most of the participants agreed with Sergei P. Kapitsa, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the host of a popular science program oo Moscow television, that neither superpower can gain ouclear superiority.

"There is an essential parity of strategic weapons, overkill parity." Prof. Kapitsa said, differing with the Rengan administration's view that the Soviet Union enjoys an advantage because of its lead in large land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

But the participants did not all agree on bow to put a freeze into effect. Paul M. Doty, a leading arms-control expert who is director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, said that in most freeze resolutions, which call for a moratorium on the testing, deployment and production of nuclear weap-nns, it would be difficult to verify whether a nation had stopped arms production.

He also said the next 18 months to two years would be a crucial pe-riod for arms control. If the talks That conference, sponsored by the Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton in response to an appeal by

ed States may have deployed its Cruise missiles in Europe.

Cruise missiles could upset the strategic balance, he said, and would be almost impossible to verify as part of an arms-control

Skepticism About Russia

The Soviet Union trails the United States in developing a so-phisticated Cruise missile, Prof. Doty said, but it will eventually have them and the arms race will have escalated to a new level.

But Prof. Doty was skeptical of Moscow's recent pledge oot to use nuclear arms first and of similar proposals by disarmament groups in the United States. Such pledges would be too easy to circumvent, be argued.

Another conference participant, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, said he had been working for the last 18 months to try to bring the world's top scientists together with the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church "for the first time since Gallileo." Under a draft program be is working on concerning the dangers and possible solutions to ouclear war, the joining of scientific and relig-ious authority could increase pressure on the world's leaders to act,

guerrilla movements died out and the police went back to fighting

Precinct-house torture is rou-

tine, and officers are widely be-

lieved to man many of the mur-

derous vigilante bands that oper-

fn a new book called "A Violen-cia Brasileira," Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, a social scientist, covers

129 deaths by a squad in São Pau-

"With few variations," he writes,
"its accounts of the deaths are al-

ways the same; a suspect is warned

be is under arrest, he pulls a knife

or a gun to resist, the police are

forced to shoot back in self-de-fense and the suspect dies in a

sboot-out." Mr. Pinheiro ootes

that the squad members have es-

caned all these confrootations

without suffering any losses them-

Those who believe that corruption and abuse of power will di-minish with the return of demo-

cratic government will see their

theory tested in November when

the country has its first fully free legislative and gubernatorial elec-

ate in poor oeighborhoods.

known as Rota.

commoo criminals.



A rescue worker carries a fawn from an airboat in the Everglades. Animal preservationists are being allowed to bring 100 deer out of the flood-plagued swamp in Florida.

Sportsmen Kill 600 Deer in Florida In 'Mercy Hunt' to Thin Out Herds

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fig. — At least 1,000 sportsmen have killed 600 deer in a "mercy hunt" that entered its second day Monday, as protesters gathered to watch the hunters turn in the

Carcasses.

The objective of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is to kill 1,500 of the weakest deer to make sure adequate

food and dry ground remain for the stronger ones. Meanwhile, the commission gave conservationists a chance to save 100 deer in a section of the Everglades. If the conservationists succeed in relocating 100 deer by noon Tuesday, the commission has agreed to help them locate about 750 others in the area. If the attempt falls short, that section will be opened to the mercy hunt

for another two-day period. The conservationists have saved only 14 deer so far.

The policy of using more contractors has been supported by business groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that competition can cut costs 25 to 50 percent. Business groups also assert, as do officials of the Reagan administration, that contracting for services is more flexible because it allows the government to expand or shrink oper-

ations as necessary.

But Congress, urged by organizations representing civilian employees of the Defense Department, has been reluctant to back the near policy.

Alarms Affluent Area creased from 521 in 1972 to 790

By William Robbins New York Times Service

VILLANOVA, Pa. — To a parish that no longer needed a warning, the Rev. William J. Krupa'a words were a reminder that, even here oo the Main Line, wealth and influence and homes of massive stone on spacious grounds provide

oo sure haven.

"We should pray in a very special way," said Father Krupa, pastor of St. Thomas of Villanova Roman Catholic Church, "for the victims of violence in our neighborhoods and also for the survivors and their families."

vors and their families."
From the quiet college community where he offered Masses Sunday, to the trimmed golf links of the Philadelphia Country Club on the east, to the spacious lawns of Newtown Square farther west, there were few on the Main Line Sunday who needed such reminders after a triple morder was dis-

covered Friday.
Courtlandt S. Gross, retired chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., his wife, Alexandra, and their housekeeper, Catherine Van-derVeur, were found shot to death in the Grosses' secluded mansion. They apparently had surprised an

"Our people were shocked and horrified," Pather Krupa said in

"One should know that things like this happen," he said. "There have been a lot of robberies, but violence of this sort made people realize how close to home these things can strike."

Father Krupa said new fears were encountered elsewhere along the Main Line, a historic area named for the first railroad tracks to penetrate the western suburbs of Philadelphia, along which com-munities synonymous with afflu-

ence spread.

It is an area roughly 20 miles long and 10 miles wide. Besides Villanova, named for a university established in 1842, it includes a mixture of old Welsh tiames for towns like Bryn Mawr, Bala Cynwyd and Tredyffrin and English names of Ardmore, Devon, Haverford, Merion and Strafford, where some old inns once served. ence spread. where some old inns once served by stagecoaches still survive.

It is an area whose residents have long been accustomed to walking without fear through middie-class neighborhoods near the stations and even along lanes separating more remote areas of spacious lots and wooded estates. "You see people walking around

at night without fear," said the Rev. Walter J. Quinn, assistant pastor. "But that could change in the more secluded areas."

last year.

Those figures come as oo surprise to Kathleen Bowers, a parishioner arriving for one of Fa-ther Krupa's Masses. She said she suspected one reason was a grow-

ing use of drugs.
"I can't think of any of my friends who haven't been ex-posed," she said, adding that she had seen cocaine "just spread out on the table" at parties. Lawrence Weisheit, who lives in

the nearby community of Merion, said crime had been a major topic at a pool party he attended Saturday night, and he voiced concern for his own home, despite his burgiar alarm and the fact that nearby neighbors maintain "fairly good communications."

Throughout Lower Merion, signs warning of "community watch" surveillance organized by neighborhoods are numerous.

A few hundred yards from the Grosses' mansion, Paul and Phyllis Rapp encountered a neighbor as they strolled near a police car that still guards the driveway to the es-

who have not been hit," said Marilyn Stewart. "I guess we are fine, but this whole thing has shaken everybody.



In Brazil, the Cover-Up Is a Fact of Official Life try plantations and provincial po-litical life to the conduct of the na-tional government. car in the parking lot outside a cree in 1969. The methods they were taught to combat internal ter-torism were maintained when the By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO - Shortly

fafter a commercial jet crashed oo landing in Brasilia recently, a team srom VASP, the airline involved, twas dispatched to the runway. Its bmergency mission was to blot out Ell mention of the company came in the plane's tail and fuselage.

t With brushes and black paint, me retouchers were performing that in Brazil is a practiced art b in the violent world of Brazil's

uum life it is called queima de arerivo - "burn the record" - and o means that people who happen it know too much are kidnapped fed murdered. In public life, the shantytown

sion can take a quite literal nom. Two mooths ago the politi-al police in the southern state of Grande do Sul took all the resrds of their frequently extralegal ryear history to an open field, wked them with gasoline and set

■The capacity of those with powto act with impunity and escape countability has loog been prehoritarian rule in everything bombing incident.

The bomb explo

tional government.
The phrase "Voce sabe com quem voce esta falando?" — "Do you understand exactly whom you're talking to?" — has been used to forestall inquiries into the behavior of those in power so often that it has become a symbol of authoritarianism in Brazilian hu-

Though the military has aggra-vated the situation with its rule by decree during the 18 years it has run the government, such practices by oo means began with them.
"When we took over in 1964, we thought that balf the problem was Communism and half was corruption," said Adm. Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, an independent-minded member of the Supreme Military Court in Brasilia. "Sadly, we learned that more than 90 percent of the problems stem from corruption, and lamentably, there is still

a lot to get rid of." Adm. Bierrenbach was the only member of the high court to question the most broad-based coverup operatioo of recent times, an army effort a year ago to protect wed in Brazil by a tradition of two of its members involved in a

ood seats than other airlines have in their

thole intermediate classes.

Then business travellers make their resrvations, Swissair can offer them more

crowd inside was listening to a popular music concert commemo-rating Labor Day.

An army sergeant who had been holding the device in his lap was killed, and a captain at the wheel of the vehicle was seriously injured. For large sectors of the Bra-zilian public, the incident confirmed suspicions that those re-sponsible for about 40 unsolved terrorist bombings over the preceding 16 months were oot leftists. as military spokesmen had suggest-ed, but members of the armed forces interested in reviving repres-

sive measures against the left. The army buried the dead sergeant with military bonors and then produced an account of the episode asserting that the two soldiers had been trying to dismantle a bomb they bad found at the site. The document citing these cooclusions was the subject of press and public ridicule, and Adm. Bierrenbacb sought unsuccessfully to hold

the case open for further inquiry.

Brazil's police forces have been virtually free of any civilian redress since they were all brought under the central control of the The bomb exploded in a sports army and its court system by de-

Pentagon Will Shift Its Civilian Jobs To Private Non-Military Contractors

Was York Times Service as sergeants or petty officers with-WASHINGTON — The Defense out having to rise through the Department has ordered the mili-ranks as they do now. tary services to move as many uniformed men and women as possible out of jobs that civilians can do and, in turn, to shift as many civil-ian jobs as possible to ontside con-

Pentagon officials said that the military services had been instructed to scrutinize nearly all work done by civilians oo their payrolls with the objective of switching about half those functions to outside contractors by the end of 1987. The military services have also been directed to consider "lateral entry," a procedure by which skilled civilians could be enlisted

Fears have grown, others say, with the climbing statistics on crime, principally burglaries. Here in Lower Merion, a township of about 60,000 people, burglaries inthe new policy.

It's easy to remember how many seats Swissair offers to business people: all there are in the plane.

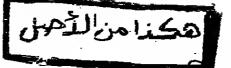
This for the simple reason that our aircraft carry only classes for business travellers – Swissair First and Economy; and that a full-fare passenger in the Economy Class too can select and get a confirmed reservation for his preferred seat.

This means among other things that you have more window seats available. Naturally you can also decide whether to sit with smokers or not smokers; whether you prefer the side as

with smokers or non-smokers; whether you prefer the aisle to your left or right; and how far you'd like to be from the film screen.

And what you reserve in booking is more than your pick of seats: you get a claim on whatever it was that led business travellers in an impartial survey to rank Swissair as No. 1 among airlines again in 1981. (Impartial survey of members of the IAPA, International Airline Passengers Association.)

And the second of the second of the second



The Bottom Line Is Jobs

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

Unemployment is high in the United States, but it is higher still in Western Europe. That is going to be important for Americans to keep in mind through this contentious summer's politics. The unemployment rate in America is 9.5 percent of the labor force. In Britain it is 12.2 percent and more than half of those people have been out of than half of those people have been out of man half of those people have been out of work for more than six months. The rate is now well over 10 percent in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Ireland. In West Germany, in the years before the oil crisis of 1973, the unemployment rate was generally less than I percent. It is still the

generally less than I percent. It is still the lowest of any major European country, but now it is over 7 percent and rising fast.

Much of Western Europe is experiencing a surge of young people into the labor markets and a maid rise in the numbers of women who want to work — trends that appeared in America in the late 1960s. But the creation of new jobs is much slower in Europe In the new jobs is much slower in Europe. In the 1970s the U.S. labor force grew by 24 million, and a rapidly expanding American economy generated jobs for six out of every seven of them; in Europe the labor force grew by about 4 million in the same decade, but em-

Several interesting answers, or at least suggestions, come from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, the economie scorekeeper for the in-dustrial world. World War II and its aftermath left Europeans with an even greater hunger for personal security than Americans. Social benefits tend to be financed more

beavily through payroll taxes in Europe, and those benefits are more closely tied to jobs. That makes employers reluctant to hire additional labor when the economy is on the upswing, and it makes employees more reluctant. tant to move away into other kinds of work when the economy is on the downswing. European legislation and labor agreements

provide strong protection to personal income. But in a time of high inflation and low growth, as the OECD also points out, it means that wages rise at the expense of business profits and investment, which is bad for employment. As public deficits rise, governments in Europe — exactly like the U.S. gov-

ernment—try to protect personal benefits by cutting back on public investment.

Governments on both sides of the Atlantic assumed in the 1960s and early 1970s that the high metalty of the time was gring to last forever. There was a great inclination to believe that the basic questions of economic growth had been solved once and for all. Both governments and private employers ex-tended extremely broad commitments to wages, benefits and job security, based on those forecasts of steady expansion. Then, after 1973, the forecasts collapsed.

Unemployment in Western Europe averaged 14.5 million people last year, compared with 8.3 million in the United States. The OECD estimates that it will be 16.5 million in Europe this year and that even with a modest recovery it will rise by perhaps a million next year. In Europe's poblics, the fact of economie ie stagnation and rising unemployment now underlies almost everything else.

After the Age of Carriers

From THE NEW YORK TIMES: Preparing to fight the last war is an old military failing but an understandable one: The next war is not available for study. Less understandable is why the Reagan administration is preparing to fight the war before last.

Ignoring the main, fiery lesson of the Falklands conflict, which dramatized the high vulnerability of surface ships to attack by computer-guided missiles, the U.S. Navy is still pressing forward with its record \$168-billion. five-year procurement program. That is pure folly. The program is not only vulnerable to the current mood of budget-cutting; it should be extensively rethought, on the merits as well as the money. The whole program re-flects the thinking of the carrier admirels who

have dominated strategy since Pearl Harbor.

The Navy has 13 large carriers, including four nuclear-powered behemoths, with a fifth abuilding. Upgrading eight 80,000-ton conventional carriers assures to the end of the century the 12- to 13-carrier fleet deemed sufficient by three previous administrations. But the admirals want a surface fleet built around 15 big carrier battle groups. Congress is being pressed for two more 90,000-ton, nuclear supercarriers at a cost of \$17 billion each, in-

cluding planes and escort ships. The Reagan administration's original case for two more nuclear supercarriers was that their high performance jets could brave flovi-et land-based air and missile defenses off the north cape of Norway and pursue the Soviet Navy into its lairs at Murmansk and Vladivostok. For other carrier roles like out-matching the Soviet surface fleet at sea and dealing with brushfires — the present mix of flattops was seen as adequate. But now the

Pentagon's argument is shifting.

The Soviet Union has better missiles than the \$200,000 Argentine Exocet that wiped out a \$50-million Errish destroyer — and many more of them. It could also dispatch land-based aircraft against a fleet attacking the homeland. (This attack mission has, in any case, been deemed impossible by such authorities as Admiral Zumwalt, Senator Hart and former Defense Secretary Schlesinger, who favor dispersing seaborne aircraft on more smaller flattops.) Navy Secretary Lehman's response is that

supercarrier battle groups are now also needed for brushfire wars, and that their defenses could defeat the guided missiles acquired by many Third World countries. But the choice is not between big or small carriers. No one asks the Navy to abandon the big carriers it now has, more than enough for brushfires. The question is whether it needs two more and whether it is misguided in its planned buildup from a 450- to a 600-ship fleet.

The Soviet Navy has no big carriers and is building none. Its threat stems mainly from 250 submarines that could attack the sea lanes to Europe and the Gulf, The antidote is bunter-killer submarines, frigates and destroyers for convoy duty, and small carriers

for flanes and helicopters to pursue subs.
The Falkhands capetienes should finally prove that World War II doctrines are out of date. It is yet another reminder that even in asking the Pentagon to list everything it would like the Reagan administration has not met its duty to discern what the armed forces of the United States really need.

Other Editorial Opinion

Reagan and a Grain Embargo

American farmers are now suffering again from low prices and very high stocks. A new grain embargo would hit them very hard. Very probably the Russians would, as before, be able to meet most of their needs elsewhere. President Reagan's reluetance to use the grain weapon is therefore understandable.

It would work only if other major grain exporters were to join in. Since some of these, such as Canada and Australia, are Western democracies, it might be possible to gain their cooperation in a major crisis — but not for the general purpose of inflicting economic bardship on the Soviet Union, since few, if any, of America's allies believe that there is

value in attempting to do so.

The wider lesson, therefore, is that it is more important for the United States to work for general agreement among its allies on a rational, coordinated and consistent attitude and strategy toward the Soviet Union than to wrangle over specific measures which on their own are of only limited significance.

— The Times (London).

Casey and His Stocks

The director of Central Intelligence is one of a tiny number of government of ficials with virtually unlimited access to the broad spectrum of international intelligence information that is gathered by the United States. That includes economic intelligence, which is obtained in many cases well in advance of the

time when it becomes public knowledge. To insulate themselves from even the appearance of profiting from such prior information, top officials are required to place stock boldings

that they want to retain in a blind trust.

The director of Central Intelligence is exempted from that rule. Last year William J. asey sold more than \$600,000 in oil stocks. Whether be made money, lost or broke even is not known. In a way it is not important. What is important is that the sale a man in Casey's position has raised unanswered questions about whether secret intelligence information affected his decisions.

Casey has agreed to an arrangement under which senior CIA officials will be kept advised of his stock transactions. If those officials think they see a potential conflict be-tween Casey's official duties and his private financial interests, they may exclude him from making a decision on an official matter. Casey, meanwhile, would retain full freedom to buy and sell stocks as he chooses. That is a cumbersome arrangement, and a troubling one. It suggests that the nation's top intelli-gence official could, at times, be isolated from the decision-making process that is part of his legal responsibility, in order to protect him from a possible interest conflict.

It would clearly be far better if Casey were able to perform his lob fully without refercould be done if he would do what his predecessors did, and what he himself did in two earlier important government jobs: place his

investments in a blind trust.

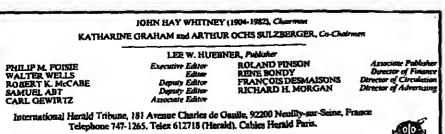
JULY 20. FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Excitement in Seoul

SEOUL - The most intense excitement known here since Nov. 17, 1905, when the announcement was made that Korea had by treaty accepted the Japanese protectorate prevails. The Koreans were at first inflamed by the revelation of the extraordinary recomdations of the Cabinet, which were regarded as Japan's demands. The demand that the emperor should transfer the governing power to a regent and humiliate himself by an apology to the Emperor of Japan was bit-terly resented, and threats against the lives of the offending ministers were freely made. Then came the unconfirmed report from The Hague that Prince Yi had committed suicide in the presence of other delegates.

1932: Disarmament Consensus

GENEVA - The American, British, French and Italian delegations reached substantial agreement on the text of the resolution to embody the accomplishments, actual and promised, of the disarmament conference. The mised, of the disarmament conference. The delegations hope to write a paragraph dismissing the final obstacle — abolition of mobile artillery — and will then present the draft of the resolution publicly to the lesser powers, certain that Soviet Russia will attack it as a sham but hopeful that Germany will remain selections. The French-American formula constitutions and the final prescriptions. on effectives made the final negotiations merely a problem of drafting a sufficiently broad paragraph on budgetary limitation, actual benefit and motific goas.



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By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Every oew secretary of state since John Foster Dulles has vowed to stay home and preside over the definition and direction of America's foreign policy, but the call of the wild blue yonder has been too much for them. George Shultz may be different.

If our information is correct, he plans to coocentrate on the philoso-phy and strategy of U.S. policy abroad during the next few months and leave the detailed negotiations on specific problems to experienced men, some of whom have preceded him at the State Department.

For example, the negotiation of an end to the Lebanese and Iran-Iraq wars, leading to a general settle-ment of the Palestinian problem, dominated his confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and he is now talking about recruiting former secretaries of state Cyrus Vance and William Rogers, along with William Scranton and Sol Linowitz, to help with this problem. No doubt Shultz would add Henry Kissinger to this would and richty Risanger to this list, and will certainly consult with him, but Kissinger is not Ronald Reagan's favorite diplomat. Shultz is not likely to leave his

post in Washington for weeks on end to fly around the Middle East trying to compose the ancient quar-rels there, as Kissinger did with some success; or 10 shuttle across the oceans and the continents, as Al Haig did, to try to settle the battle for the Falkland Islands. Too many other things happen when the secre-tary of state is away dealing with some corner or crossroad of the world, and no secretary of state since George Marshall or Dean Acheson at the end of the last world war has faced such a catalog of daunting foreign and domestic polit-

ical problems as Shultz faces now.

The alliance of free nations that has maintained a balance of power for more than two generations is in serious trouble. The West European allies do not believe in the Reagan administration, and vice versa. And on the larger issues of world strategy, U.S. relations with Moscow and even with Peking are worse today than they have been in some years.

The accumulation of these differences in the world has begun to increase differences at home. There is now a public outcry in the universities, the churches and even the town halls of America against the administration's military budget and its efforts to maintain a nuclear arms balance in the world.

In frustration over arms policy, trade policy and the continuing rise in unemployment and interest rates throughout the free world, we are also beginning to hear nationalistic and even isolationist cries for proand even isolationist cries for pro-tectionism and the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe and South Korea, which, of course, is precisely what the Soviet Umon has been aiming at ever since the end of the last world war.

The Republican leader of the Sen-ate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, re-marked the other day that he boped nobody would introduce a resolution calling for a withdrawal of American forces from Europe or the Far East, "for in the present mood of the Congress I couldn't be sure bow it would come out."

George Shultz is not coming aboard at an easy time. The New York Tones.



Shultz on Europe, or How to Walk on Eggs

WASHINGTON — To America's allies, there W may well appear to be whole pages missing from the record of George P. Shultz's confirmation as secretary of state. The missing pages would be filled with probing questions and somber answers about the widest breach in years incide the Western of these

inside the Western alliance.
But 00 one has tinkered with the transcript. In two days of testimony by Shultz, the bruising dif-ferences that exist between the United States and its allies about how to deal with the Soviet Union were never directly raised, much less debated.

West European leaders know that few Americans understand as well as Shultz why they pursue detente with Moscow despite its abandon-ment by the United States, and why the Atlantic alliance is now being torn by discord over U.S. sanctions on Soviet trade. Politically astute West Europeans can probably understand, as well, why Shultz, entering an administration committed to toughening its Soviet policy, wanted to minimize the angry split in the alliance over strategy.

Nevertheless, it may seem incredible to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other close friends of Shultz in Europe that this discord, which helped to bring down his predecessor as secretary of state, was never seriously explored in the Senate hearings.

Shultz was able to brush past the European perspective on the uproar over U.S. sanctions on equipment for the Siberia-to-Europe gas pipeline. "Friction and differences are inevitable among allies," he said. He conceded only that the pipe line dispute is "causing us difficulty in Europe," but "Everybody knows that." No one asked for explanations about what "everybody knows." An unspoken reason why Shultz was not

pressed by Senate Democrats is that they expect him to lead the administration away from a colli-

By Murray Marder

sion course with Western Europe on East-West policy. The rare unanimous Senate approval of Shultz's nomination reflected that expectation. Fellow moderates in the Reagan administra-tion are similarly counting on Shultz to help calm the trans-Atlantic storm, but militant insiders are adamant about maintaining a tough U.S. posi-tion. Shultz aspires to be the president's man. He

has always distinguished between the responsibilities of elected political leaders and the role of "professionals," as he considers himself.

The praise that Shultz drew from both militants and moderates in foreign policy gives him a cross-balancing source of strength that he is unlikely to risk lightly. But one of these factions is guaranteed to be disappointed.

In the confirmation hearings no member of the Senate brought up an earlier and highly relevant chapter in Soviet-American relations when Shultz (then Treasury secretary) took a position stanneshy in favor of trade with the Soviet Union.

Europeans might take beart from that episode.

It came in the early 1970s, when Shultz and Kissinger (then secretary of state), who remain mutual admirers, learned the costs of trying to alter Soviet policy by using trade as a weapon to impose demands on the Kremlin. Shultz and Kissinger were outmaneuvered then by Sen. Henry Jackson, who was determined to force drastic changes in Soviet emigration policy as the price for normal trade relations with the United States.

Shultz twice negotiated personally with Leonid Brezhnev in search of a way around Jackson's demands, but no way was found. Kissinger in his memoirs pays mournful tribute to the skill of Jackson and other foes of detente in exploiting "our doctrine of linkage" in bargaining with the

Soviet Union, by tying up Kissinger with demands on the Kremlin that he could not deliver.

"I found myself," Kissinger wrote, "in the position of a matador trying to deflect a bull with complicated capework while, behind his back,

someone waves a red flag focusing the animal's attention on the bullfighter."

Shultz, with that shared experience, will want to avoid any such predicaments. But he has agreed to serve in an administration that is deep by tiven on policy toward the Soviets, and it will take all of his considerable gifts to find a policy line that the important administration players and the allies—can be induced to accept.

and the allies — can be induced to accept.

In his confirmation hearings he sought to placate all the factions in the Reagan government. He went farther than President Reagan or any other senior official has gone in recent months to

other senior official has gone in recent months to explicitly link nuclear arms negotiations to the Soviet Union's global conduct: "Our efforts in the area of arms reduction are inevitably linked to restraint in many dimensions of Soviet behavior." Shultz told the senators.

He sidestepped saying whether he agrees with the 1980 Republican platform's condemnation of detente. By deploring the "bully-like quality" of Kremlin policy, he protected himself on the right flank. But by disclaiming a strategy "of confrontation" and advocating instead "a strategy of confidence, strength and a sense of realism" coupled with "a willingness to negotiate," he gave comfort to political moderates.

Shultz thus passed one essential test in diplomacy: Alienate no one without purpose. The next

macy: Alienate no one without purpose. The next test is to convince America, its estranged allies and its adversaries that the Reagan administration can operate with increased coherence in the world with its second secretary of state.

For a Palestinian Settlement, but on American Terms

WASHINGTON — It was good to hear Secretary of State George Shultz say the Palestinians must be brought into the political act in the Middle East, and it was good to bear him lay out the broad terms on which they must be brought in. If a total collapse can yet

But for good to come of it, the move must be made with care. I wave this warning flag for a reason. As never before, events have positioned the Palestinian issue for brought in. If a total collapse can yet joint political address, although of be avoided in Beirut, then the Palestinian issue, now moving besitantly to the edge of official American con-



'Mr. Shults - Can I believe what I hear?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

raeli arms and by Arab and Soviet abandonment from a military threat into an organization with only a po-

litical option left.
I suspect that the bloodiness of Israel's conduct in Lebanon has been exaggerated, but, real and imagined. it has given an extra latitude to a U.S. Palestinian policy that would not he as deferential to Jerusalem as in the past. This has happened, moreover, as a secretary of state takes office who sees a new urgency in the Palestinian issue.

But it would be wrong to exaggerate the ripeness of the situation. Excessive anxiety could make the Israelis and their friends more rigid, as overconfidence could cause the Palestinians and their friends to overreach. For America - on this issue, now, again — to raise expecta-tions on which it did not deliver would be to invite a policy disaster. The immediate focus lies in

Beirut: how to save the city from the ruin that the Palestinians and Israelis, twins in cynicism, threaten to bring upon it by bolding out and by coming in, respectively. The PLO is suggesting it will swap evacuation for American recognition. That is, if the United States will drop its condition for dealing with the PLO that the PLO first formally accept Israel — then the PLO will allow Beirut to be saved.

To which a reasonable American ought to say: No thanks. The PLO demand is more than nervy. It is blackmail for the PLO to hold a pistol to Beirut's temple and demand that the United States make an unearned political gift that would violate a solumn commitment. Nothing could sooner convince Israelis that the United States means to sell them out. Nothing could better thwart progress on the only front where a settlement can ever he made -in direct negotiations between Isractis and Palestinians.

It is illuminating to see what a premium the PLO leadership places on a breakthrough to Washington. Obviously, such a breakthrough would be of incalculable belp in achieving legitimate Palestinian political aims - by which I mean selfdetermination within borders and under conditions negotiated with the Israelis. It is right that Palestinians should have full American help in pursuing these aims.

But they should have help on U.S. terms, and the terms of America are

the reasonable and principled ones stated in 1975 and restated in timely fashion by Shultz at his confunction hearing. The PLO, he said should abandon terrorism, accept its rael as a sovereign state and negoti-ate a settlement on the basis of the

Camp David accords.

That would be a suff price for the PLO and would doubtless .. cause . splits and deep recriminations in the organization. Understandably, the PLO would like to buy in cheaper. To that end, the organization is div culating a new set of words that had at acceptance of the American terms. But they only him. The PLO's position remains fuzzy and repudiable. The PLO needs to be en

couraged to move along further.

Will the PLO bite the bullet? The reasons why it may not are planse chough. But by accepting large without funny business, the PLO would put the United States under a profound obligation to help produce a political result that the PLO is manifestly unable to produce in any other way -- now less than ever.

The Palestinians would also I be-lieve, trigger the transformation of Israeli attitudes which, when Egypt clicited it, brought Egypt all its lost territory, and peace.

The Washington Post.

A Warning

WASHINGTON — Washington's weather has gone into its Amazonian phase again. On these torpid afternoons, the box constrictors barg staight down from the trees like string, their beady little eyes dull with ennul. There is the shrill cry of the macaw, and an occasional Metrobus makes its way slowly through the rain forest. Beyond that, a great silence.

tration has gone too far. It is overreacting to the public complaints about the cold weather last winter. In its anxiety to get the temperature up, it has as usual overshot its mark.

The Weather Administration always claims in its reports that it has

achieved a moderate and comfortable annual average temperature. That should make one more cautious about averages. The average may be comfortable, but the route by which one gets there is a series of wild excursions into excess, first in one di-rection and then in the other. A couple of weeks ago it seemed that the Weather Administration had at last managed to stabilize the humidity at a reasonable level. That turns out to have been another vain hope.

The public has shown great pa-tience toward the Weather Adminis-tration. Everybody realizes that the system is not easy to operate. A cold snap here or an unexpectedly warm day there is perfectly understandable. It is the prolonged and excessive devi-ations from the target path that generate doubts about the basic compe-tence of the Weather Administration's present personnel to meet their public responsibilities. If they cannot get the weather back on a tolerable track, it will become necessary to re-place them, and to impose basic weather reforms that, in the opinion of some observers, are long overdue. The Washington Post.

Cancer Statistics

(IHT, July 16): Statistics on the relation between cigarette smoking and cancer are always fascinating. According to the editorial, "Cigarettes are causing one quarter of cancer deaths today." This rather obscure phrase seems to mean that a quarter of all people who die of cancer smoke cigareties. The corollary is that infecquarters of them don't. The obvious conclusion is that people who don't smoke are three times as likely to die of cancer as people who do.
But 1 believe, on the basis of per-

sonal experience, that this figure is too low. Among 10 of my close

out of ten of their deaths from cancer were caused by not smoking.
A.D. LITTON.

Nathan Leopold

Regarding "One Nervous Girl's Testimony in 1924 is Recalled by Uproar Over Hinckley" (IHT, July 15):

I would like to make the following points in comparing the "crime of the century" trial in Chicago in the summer of 1924 to the trial of John Hinckley in the summer of 1982.

After the Invasion

Early in June after the invasion of Lebanon, the world's politicians, editorial writers, television crans, entorial writers, television crews and newspaper reporters went on an antisem — cops, an anti-Israel binge, the likes of which had not been seen since Goebbels. What a trip! No holds barred. All the pent-up hatred of the Jew blew its top. All of a sudden it had become respectable again to once the come respectable again to open the floodgates of invective.

Now the flood begins to recede. ft's Monday morning and the world sobers up. But there is an astonishing residue: Most Israelis, among them some of the most stalwart former opponents of the prime minister, are now rooting for Begin. Even Mack-truck-Ariel Sharon, the defense minister looks tess sinister then before all that fifth was poured over Israel. BERTHOLD WYLER.

The ferocity of fsrael's attack on Lebanon, the number of innocent Lebanese civilians (men, women and children) killed, the oumber of houses destroyed and people made bomeless, and the attempt to eliminate the whole race of Palestinians - against all this, even Jews in fa-rael have spoken out in protest. Alas, what protest has been heard from America, the torch-bearer of democracy, justice and morality? What has happened to the morals of the American people, whether

Christian or Jewish?
Russia did not do to Poland what ferael has done to Lebanon. To impose sanctions against Russia hut to support Israel represents a double standard. America is losing the credit lifty fant in Asia and Africa. Is the United States a small district of the state of Israel?

M. ALI KHAN MALIK. Tripoli, Libya.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR friends and relatives who have died of wealthy students hanged, and the

cancer, only one of them smoked. This would seem to indicate that nine prosecution argued that neither would ever be rehabilitated. After Nathan Leopold served 33 years in an Illinois state prison, my late godfa-ther, Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, cast the swing vote in a 4-3 decision by the Illinois Parole Board

Hinckley in the summer of 1982;

• The general public wanted two

allowing Leopold to leave prison. He had been a model prisoner and he now led a law-abiding life for the years before he died from diseases he had incurred after volunteering to be a guinea pig for new medical experi-ments in prison. He married a florist in Puerto Rico, lectured at a university in West Germany and was an example of how a person who committed one of the most heinous crimes of

f lived for 22 years on the site of the old Leopold estate in the Hyde Park district of Chicago, and wrote my high school senior thesis at Har-vard School for Boys, from which he was graduated along with Richard Loeb, I corresponded with Leopold

the early 20th century in America was

completely rehabilitated.

Loeb. I corresponded with Leopold when he was in prior.

Affect Meyer I evin wrote his nevel "Compulsion," based on the crime, I interviewed him and he said he felt Leopold was "dangerous" and should never be allowed out of prison. Attorney Clarence Darrow had convinced the judge to spare the pair, and he sentenced them to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Loeb without possibility of parole. Loeb was murdered in prison after serving 12 years of his sentance.

 I believe that all of the psychological studies of this case clearly point out that we can learn much from a Nathan Leopold or a John Hinckley concerning insanity, rehabilitation and the death penalty.

Rather than building more prisons, we need to put funds into providing more therapy in prisons and better therapy in mental hospitals all over

the world. If as deranged a mind as Nathan Lyopid presented in the not, numid summer day in 1924 can be healed, so can Hinckley's.

Meg Greenfield has written from the heat The Latential National

her heart. The International Herald Tribune did well to run her article.

JEFFREY H. GALE. Munich Postscript

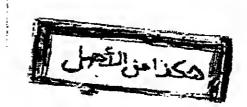
Regarding "The Gripes of a Fussball".
Muffel" (IHT, July 14): Living closes to Munich as I have for almost 10. years, f read John Domberg's "Letter from Munich" with special interest. But I would quarrel a little with it. Heaven knows I suffered during the World Cup — night after night of trumpets, hooting, showing and whistling — and me the archetypal Fussballmuffel, But I take issue with

Dornberg's pessimistic account.
Firstly, in a pleasant spin-off from
the games, many informal groups of
wives took to joining forces on World? Cop evenings, meeting for cools drinks at someone's house or going the warm evenings we have been having recently.

Secondly, I must say that I have a specific to the house of the property.

spoken to no one not even the more tanatical football fans of our acquaintance, who really hoped the West German team would win the Cup. After the scandatous match against Avertage of the control of th against Austria, a cynically calculated and inapportunantike draw which wasted the Spanish spectators attrance money and ensured West Germany's promotion to the next round, forcing Algeria out of the running, everyone around here seemed to be mhamed of the team. Many people; hoped aloud for disqualification of the West German team.

Germany Was Germany





British hospital workers picket St. Mary's Hospital in Paddington at start of their national strike for a 12-percent raise.

British Trains Running, But Hospitals Struck

LONDON — Britain's trains ran again Monday after the collapse of a two-week strike by engineers, but troops and police went on alert to cope with emergencies as a three-day stoppage by health workers took hold

British Rail reported services on most lines were near normal, although engineers returned to the job in an atmosphere of bitterness.

Their union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, had failed to win the support of the central body of the British Labor movement, the Trades Union Congress, for their strike over new flexible work

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said industrial disputes this year had cost the network £200 million (about \$350 million), but that the line ahead is.

"Our only real enemies are lack of productivity and lack of invest-cinding local government, water, ment," he said; adding: "I'need all gas, electricity, sewage, universities

to win traffic back and earn the extra investment.

But as one major national strike ended, another began.

Pickets took up positions at ma-jor hospitals to enforce a pay strike by a million workers aimed at reducing the state-run health service to accident and emergency facilities only. Troops and police were on

standby alert in case emergency ambulance services broke down. nurses raises of 7.5 percent and ancillary health workers 6 percent, The 12 unions involved in the dispnte want 12 percent.

Norman Fowler, the health and social services secretary, said the strike was unjustified and urged the strikers to call it off. The only effect would be to endanger lives,

The licalth workers have called or up to 5 million people who be-long to the same unions but are employed in other industries inthe help? with get now from thivers ; and transport to support the strike. tryity as reports continued to circu-

Polish Foreign Minister **Visits Vatican for Talks** On Planned Papal Trip

ROME - Poland's foreign minister made a surprise visit to the Vatican Monday for what Roman Catholic Church sources described as "final, definitive" talks on Pope John Paul II's proposed visit to his

The pontiff would like to return to Poland in August for the cele-bration of the 600th anniversary of the Shrine of the Black Madonna at Czestochowa, a symbol of Polish Catholicism and nationalism.

The Soviet Union opposes the trip, insisting that the pope's 1979 visit to Poland was a cause of the social unrest that followed in 1980 and produced the independent labor movement Solidarity.

Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek of Poland met for 30 minutes at Rome's airport with Archbishop Luigi Poggi, a top Vatican diplo-mat who handles relations with Poland, and Monsignor Janusz Bo-lonek, a Polish-born prelate in the Vatican foreign service.

At the Vatican he met with the secretary of state, Cardinal Agosti-no Casaroli. Vatican sources said he will see the pope Tuesday morning at Castel Gandolfo, the papal summer retreat near Rome.

Hastily Arranged

Mr. Czyrek's visit apparently was arranged at the last minute. Sources said he will also confer with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, who has been at the Vatican for almost two weeks of consultations, and the two will return together to Warsaw Thursday.

Only Friday, Archbishop Glemp was quoted in the Roman Catholic weekly magazine Sabato as saying that a papal trip to Poland in August appeared unlikely. He added that was impossible to predict a time for the trip, "maybe in Octo-ber, or next year."

Some Polish sources have speculated that there might be three possibilities — a 36-hour visit to Czes-tochowa — which would be de-clared a closed city — a brief visit in September or October or a pastoral tour of the country next May

lasting 10 to 16 days.

The pope has said he would make the trip only if certain conditions are met. Archbishop Glemp was quoted as saying that the lifting of martial law is secondary to the fracing of internet and in the freeing of internees and a resumption of a dialogue with Soli-

Releases Reported Continuing

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland's official press resumed warnings Monday against underground ac-

late about the steady release of political internees.

The armed forces newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci described "candles burning in the windows, electrical resistors worn in lapels, those Solidarity badges draped with black ribbons" - all signs of underground protest - as out of context today.

Meanwhile, sources in contact

with Bialoleka prison, where inter-nees in the Warsaw area are held, said only 150 out of about 250 still

There have been widespread rumors that the martial law ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, will announce the release of a thousand or more internees at a parliament session Wednesday on the eve of Poland's national holiday.



Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek of Poland arriving in Rome. At right is Archbishop Loigi Poggi, meeting him for the Vatican.

Church and State in Philippines Clash on Abortion, Contraception

By Pamela G. Hollie New York Times Service

MANILA — In the Philippines, where families of 10 or more are common, the church and the government are battling again over the issues of contraception and abor-Cardinal Jaime Sin, the arch-

bishop of Manila and an outspoken critic of the government of Ferdinand E. Marcos, is waging a campaign to prevent the imposition of population-control policies.
"The Philippine government does not follow the church," Cardinal Sin said recently, "despite the fact that the Philippine population is predominantly and overwhelming-ly Catholic and therefore bound

under pain of sin to obey the teachings of the Catholic Church." On July 11, priests throughout Manila preached sermons about the sanctity of life and the blessing of motherhood. The church protests followed an announcement July 6 by Premier Cesar Virata that steps must be taken immediately to prevent the Philippine population, now at 50 million, from eventually exceeding 115 million, the upper limit of the country's resources.

Economic Priority

With only limited resources and dim prospects for increased financial assistance from multilateral institutions, the Philippine government has become increasingly concerned that unchecked population growth could create what one Philippine columnist recently called

gument over whether population control should be an economic priority. But, Mr. Virata, who re-turned recently from a World Bank meeting in Tokyo, told a Cabinet meeting that unless the annual population growth rate could be reduced from 2.5 percent to 2 percent by 1987, the Philip-pines could face serious economic

problems and decades of poverty. At the current growth rate, the government has been hard pressed to create the 700,000 annual jobs needed to meet the demands of the growing workforce. The World Bank had insisted that the Philippines develop a comprehensive population-control policy,

The Roman Catholic Church is united in its opposition to government intervention in the reproductive issue. And, so far church re-

A Journalist in Kenya **Imprisoned for Sedition** United Press Interna

NAIROBI - A Nairobi judge sentenced a journalist, Wangondu Kariuki, to four and a half years in prison on Monday for possessing seditions literature,

Mr. Kariuki was the first of 11 prominent Kenyans detained in a two-month crackdown on dissent, announced by President Daniel Arap Moi, to be tried, Judge Abdul Rauf said the pamphlet found in Mr. Kariuki's possession was "manifestly seditious" and its possession called for a lengthy prison

sistance has partially prevented the government from meeting its population goals.

A recently released fertility study conducted by the Population Reference Bureau in Washington estimated that the rate of use of contraceptives in the Philippines was 39 percent, substantially below government projections for 1981. The government had set 1985 targets at 83.5 percent. By then, the population was projected to be 53 million and increasing at 2 percent. The government will make neither goal by 1985 and hopes to get the growth rate down to 2 percent by 1987.

With the help of the Economic Planning director, Placido Mapa, a member of the conservative religious group, Opus Dei, the church temporarily won a victory in May when the family planning program was struck from a draft of economic priorities for 1983 to 1987. But with extensive campaigning, the population commission was able to obtain approval of this year's U.S. aid package for contraceptives from the Economic Ministry despite Mr. Mapa's objections.

The church was dealt a further blow when a study conducted by the International Projects Assistance Service showed a growing acceptance of abortion. The study found that abortions were on the rise and that one third of the women surveyed thought they should be legalized.

Manila is expected to have 12 million people by the turn of the century. It now has about 3 million people, nearly half of them squatters.

S. Africa Uses Visas **Homelands Into Exiles**

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

ZWELITSHA, South Africa Malusi Mpumlwana, a close associate and political heir of the martyred black nationalist Steve Biko, filled out an application last week for a visa that would enable him to return to South Africa to resume his studies for the Anglican priest-

Mr. Mpumlwana was not in exile in some foreign country when he filled in the form. He was sitting in his little house in this crowded black township, which was built in South Africa by the South African government. In his own mind, he remained a South African in South Africa. But in terms of South African law, he was wrong on both points.

An untutored visitor coming upon Zwelitsha along the highway that leads from the Indian Ocean port of East London, 35 miles (56 kilometers) south, would conclude at a glance that the township was simply a segregated black suburb of King William's Town, a com-munity of roughly 45,000 people.

The blacks, who are heavily in the majority, live mainly on one hillside. The most affluent white suburb ranges up another, with the business and industrial district sit-

ting in a basin that lies in between. But, in the view of the authorities, what the eye plainly sees is a mirage. In fact, since last December when the "homeland" known as Ciskei accepted the nominal form of independence South Afri-ca offers its former tribal reserves, an international border has been deemed to exist between Zwelitsha and the rest of King William's

The border is unmarked. No sign tells the blacks of Zwelitsha when they enter the country called South Africa on their way down-town to work or shop, A sign probably did not seem necessary, for the law that the white Parliament in Cape Town passed to confer sovereignty on Ciskei contained a provision exempting its citizens from immigration formalities.

In practice, as Mr. Mpumiwana remarked, independence remains a word in the mouths of the politicians," But then the other day the former activist turned theology student received a letter from the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Pretoria that had a significance that was more than personal, for it carried to its logical extreme the theory under which the anthorities are seeking to turn most or all of South Africa's blacks into foreign-

The letter politely informed him that his exemption from the requirement to seek a visa had been withdrawn, "Before you can enter Ceausescu.

the Republic of South Africa you must be in possession of a visa, the letter said

The same letter, Mr. Mpumlwana discovered, had been received by Charles Noakula, who was na-tional president of a black journalists' union called the Media Workers Association of South Africa until he received what is known as a banning order that placed him under house arrest. Mr. Mpumlwana had also been banned.

But now, since the two men are no longer deemed to be in South Africa, they can no longer be neutralized in this manner by the South African authorities. Instead, in what appears to be an administrative innovation, a way has been found to turn them into exiles, although they are still at home.

It means a total disruption in both the small tasks of their lives and their larger plans. They cannot go to the bank or take their cars to be serviced. They cannot go in per-son to the South African Embassy in Ciskei to apply for visas, because it is on the other side of

They cannot even travel freely in Ciskei itself, because all the roads they would need to take pass through South Africa.

Mr. Ngakula, now an officer for a church-funded education project, is cut off from most of the schools be normally visits. Mr. Mpumlwa-na, who has been studying Greek, theology and church history at the Federal Theological Seminary in Natal province since last January, will not be able to return when classes resume next week.

The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Phillip Russell, has written to Pretoria in support of his visa application, but Mr. Mpumlwana is not optimistic.
The tactic of requiring him to

apply for a visa — as well as a second document known as an alien resident's permit — is calculated, he fears, to force him to go over-seas to continue his training for the priesthood.

The measure of his desire to remain is his readiness, against all his convictions and instincts, to apply for a visa. "I'm not an alien," be said. "I can't possibly be an alien. But they've made me acknowledge that I'm a foreigner. That's the pain of it. They've succeeded beyond their wildest

UN Chief Visits Romania The Associated Press

BUCHAREST - UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar arrived in the Black Sea port of Constanta Monday on an official visit for talks with President Nicolae

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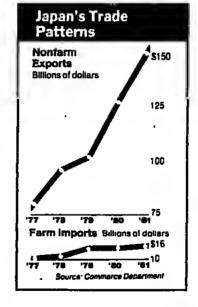
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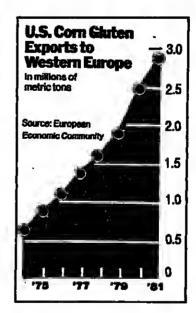
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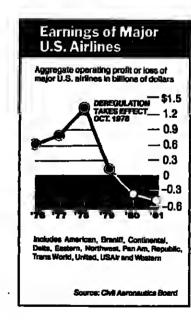
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ARTS/LEISURE

People-Watching In Art Museums

New York Times Service

ONE OF the incidental pleasures of going through European muse-ums is being able to monitor the different ways in which people behave from country to country. In the major Italian museums (and in the major churches, too) all may well be pandemonium. People talk at the tops of their voices. Whole troops of foreigners stampede through the

rooms every time a colored banner signals them to move on.
Inside St. Mark's in Venice on a Sunday afternoon the noise level is like that of Grand Central Terminal at peak hour. I am told by a reliable informant that in the Uffizi in Florence the level of light can be so low as to cause even the mildest of American scholars to protest. (They get nowhere, by the way.)

In Paris, the Pompidou Center has a name for rowdiness, but f had quite another impression of it at the centenary exhibition of Georges Braque. (Admittedly it would be difficult to be rowdy in the presence of

Braque. (Admittedly it would be difficult to be roway in the processions particular paintings).

A high level of discourse was maintained. Inter-generational discussions were carried out politely but at great length. Every sentence was perfectly formed, with subjunctives slotting neatly into place. Poetry, philosophy, the novel and the science of human nature were invoked in turn. When the discussion was over, arms were linked and people left the room well pleased with Braque and with one another.

German museums in summer have yet another character. There are a great many very young people. Though often very oddly dressed, they are sober and respectful almost to a fault. Something of the dreamlike quality of 19th-century German romanticism survives in their fixed persistent gaze and air of exaltation.

Nothing throws them. The language of bving art is to them a lingua franca, to be taken as their birthright and without question. They never complain or blow up. Nor do we detect in them the grumpy, half-alive, "I know better" look that we find sometimes in London and elsewhere. So in one way or another it is as true as ever it was that the museum public can be as much of a revelation as the museum itself. People who complain of the crowds in museums should take those crowds as what they are - a subdepartment of the human comedy that need never be

boring Daumier knew that, and so should we.

Wherever you look, the house museum is the hot thing. Municipalities the world over may knock themselves out to build ever bigger new museums, but the people's vote goes as often as not to the small houses in

which great books or art have been produced.

Giverny is a case in point. The provincial museums of France are full of wonderful things, but the suffrage of the foreign visitor has been given overwhelmingly this last year or two to the former farmhouse not far from Paris in which Claude Monet spent a great part of his life. The rehabilitated garden is nowhere near its peak, and there's no question of seeing the great paintings for which Monet is famous, but people can't wait to get to Giverny.

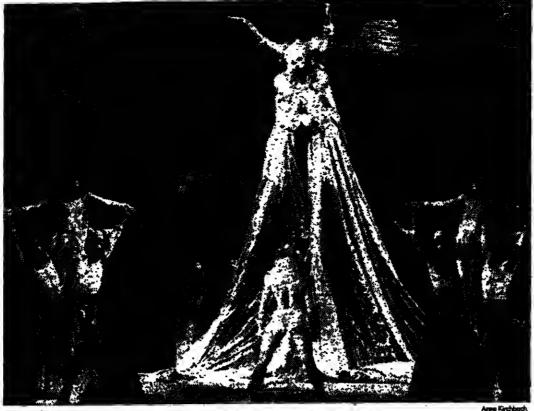
Some Changes for the Better

No less relevant in quite another way is the former home of Peggy Guggenheim in Venice. No one who saw that house in her lifetime will forget it. They remember the first sight of the long low white house ou the Grand Canal, with the bronze horse and rider by Marino Marini that faces the water. They remember the great works of 20th-century art that filled almost every room. They remember the deep white sofas in the living room, the labled bed headboard by Alexander Calder, and the easygoing and wonderfully unmutinous way in which Peggy Guggen-heim welcomed almost anyone who came with anything like a plausible

Now that the house has been made into a museum and reordered by the Guggenheim Foundation there have necessarily been certain changes. Some are clearly for the better. Many of the paintings have been restored, for instance, Order and tranquility reign in rooms where once a motley crew cackled its way from one cocktail to the next. Venice is not strong in 20th-century art, and the chance of seeing major works by Picasso, Braque, Max Ernst and many another is not to be missed.

But Venetians are hard to please, and those who knew the house in Peggy Guggenheim's day often complain that it has been sterilized almost beyond recognition, that the garden has been tidied up, paved and depersonalized, and that of the inimitable pungency of the former owner

This problem is none the less real for being insoluble, and it is one that every house museum bas to face. We hate to lose touch with the dead, but there is a point beyond which the personality of even the most formidable bouseholder cannot be preserved.



The sacrifice of the virgins in Act II of "Moses and Aron."

'Moses und Aron' Staged in Munich

By Andrew Clark

ional Herald Tribune MUNICH — The opera festival at the National Theater here provides an international platform each year for one new production of a neglected work, which takes its place alongside the all-star revivals of popular repertoire. This year's choice is Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron," a work that has been underexposed since it was first staged in Zurich in 1957, six years after its composer died.

Part of the problem is that "Moses and Aron" is expensive to stage, the complexity of the score making heavy demands on rehearsal time. In Munich, there have been 109 separate chorus rehearsals. But the main reason for its neglect is that Schoenberg never wrote the music to the third act. Theater managers are reluctant to stage operatic torsos, and attempts to perform a three-act version by setting the text of the last act to other music by Schoenberg have been unsuccessful.

In its two-act form, the opera can still make a great impact on stage, as it contains the core of the message hoenberg wanted to express. His contrast between Moses, the man of thought and principle, and Aaron, the man of action and pragmatism, illustrates how pure truth is distorted when attempts are made to present it to humans in comprehensible form,

Search for Symbols

Although this theme has parallels in art and politics, Schoenberg's work remains predominantly religious in character, because it is a concise dramatiza tion of a biblical story about communication between God and humankind. Schoenberg was aware that the popular search for visual symbols of deity was as per-vasive and corrupting in the 20th century as in times

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle was to have directed the Munich production, but his illness earlier this year, after he had completed the stage designs, meant he has not supervised rehearsals. His hand is to be seen in a number of places, particularly in the striking lighting plot, but the main preparation of the production has been the work of Giancarlo del Monaco.

This split parentage is evident in the weak direction of the chorus and in the limp, static quality of pro-duction in the scenes bearing the greatest dramatic potential. As a result, the performance never rises above the level of oratorio-in-costume. The return of the angry Israelites at the start of Act II, for example. is swamped by the labyrinthine, multistory set, which looks like an authentic desert cavern but severely lim-

Musical Compensation

If the dramatic impact of the production is weak, the musical side offers plenty of compensation. The complexities of the score arise out of Schoenberg's use of the 12-tone technique, the revolutionary meth-od for organizing atomal music that he had mastered by the time he composed "Moses und Aron" between

The choral and orchestral forces of the National Theater rise to challenge with confidence and techni-cal skill. The orchestral contribution under Gerd Albrecht was distinguished by its restraint and clarity, while the difficult musical thythms, in which spoken word is contrasted with large choral music or matched to oblique and impredictable instrumental figurations, were coherently and spontaneously eluci-

Wolfgang Reichmann, in the bass speaking role of Moses, and Wolfgang Neumann, in the tenor role of Aron, give performances of vocal assurance and in-

The Munich Opera Festival continues through Aug. 3. "Moses und Aron" will be given three further perfor-mances at the end of September.

The Fiction Hero as Writer

New Tork Times Service

MELVILLE'S Pierre broods
over his writing, forgoing
food and sleep, only to have the
manuscript of his book summarily
rejected by his publisher. Joyce's
Stephen Dedalus tries to write a Stephen Dedalus tries to write a poem about Parnell on the back of one of his father's moiety notices and dreams of building "a breakwater of order and elegance against the sordid tide of life." Mann's Tonio Kröger longs for the day when his poems will impress the lovely Inge Holm, but realizes that as an artist, he is denied the that, as an artist, he is denied the "life of simple feeling." Wolfe's George Webber wins critical acceptance of the control o claim for writing a novel about his hometown but is reviled by his friends and relatives for using their lives in his fiction.

Clearly anthors have long been fond of narring writers into beroes and, given the bookish and antoand, given the bookish and anto-biographical flavor of modern fic-tion, this impulse has become more pronounced than ever. Few novelists today, after all, can draw upon the sort of adventures that a Conrad or Herningway had, and so fall back increasingly on the de-tells of their own lives as arriter. tails of their own lives as writers -of sitting in a room, playing with words and sentences.

The result, in recent years, has been an outpouring of novels on the literary vocation. Bernard Malamud examined the problems, creative and otherwise, of a biogra-pher in "Dubin's Lives." John Irving's "The World According to Garp" recounts the adventures of a novelist who writes a book called "The World According to Bensenhaver." In "Sophie's Choice," William Styron portrayed an aspiring novelist remarkably similar to his own younger self, and in "The Ghost Writer" and "Zuckerman Unbound" - the first two installments of a projected trilogy — Philip Roth reinvented his own life as a writer. To this already considerable genre books by two prominent novelists will be added this fall: "Mantissa" by John Fowles delineates the problems an author faces in dealing with his recalci-trant muse, and "Bech is Back" continues John Updike's sage of Henry Bech, that "recherche but amiable" Jewish writer.

Immediate Matters

While living in "Gaip" uses the conceit of a story within a story to comment on the process whereby life is transformed into fiction, many of these books whose heroes are novelists focus on less philosophical and more immediate matters: the expectations and frustrations experienced by a writer, and the consequences of his art on his life and the lives of those around

In the beginning, of course, there are romantic visions of artis-



tic sacrifice and achievement. The prospect of leaving behind one's unliterary past, of winning paren-tal as well as public respect, of creating something beautiful and true ating something beautiful and true
and lasting — these are all part of
the young hero's vision. Styron's
Stingo, for one, dreams of becoming "a writer with the same ardor
and soaring wings of the Melville
or the Flaubert or the Tolstoy or
the Fitzgerald who had the power
to rin my heart out and keen a part to rip my heart out and keep a part of it and who each night, I felt

were summoning me, separately and together, to their incompar-able vocation." In "The Ghost Writer" Nathan Zuckerman also pledges himself to the "grueling, exalted, transcend-ent calling," but he soon discovers that fame can be every bit as pain-ful as obscurity. Having realized the same sort of success that Roth achieved with "Portnoy's Complaint," he is appalled to find people mistaking him for his heroes on the street, and he wornes that his seriousness has been impaired. Success, he also finds, has cut him

Indeed the portrait of the artist as an established author that emerges from these novels is not a

off from his own past.

Norway Is Afloat Again After \$15-Million Refit

MIAMI — The Norway, the world's biggest cruise ship, is back in service after a \$15-million refit that was done ahead of schedule because of a series of mechanical

The ship, formerly the France, returned to Miami, its home port, from Bremerhaven, West Germany, and took aboard a full load of sengers for its first Caribbean particularly cheerful one. Miles Green in "Mantissa," for instance, likes to think of himself as "a se-rious modern writer," but his querulous muse puts him down as a poor "composer of erotica."
"You're like all your age," she tells
him. "Words are just grey portidge

Cold Showers

Malamnd's Dubin experiences a similar loss of inspiration. Unable to finish his biography of D.H. Lawrence, he tries to vary his drily routine in hopes that the change will stimulate his imagination. He starts taking walks after breakfest, subjects himself to cold showers and reads and rereads his mesger mail, but be still feels "like an ant about to eat an oak tree."

As for Henry Bech, "his reputa-tion had grown while his powers in declined," and by the time we meet him again in "Bech is Back," he has "all but ceased to write." The students who admire his first book only serve to remind him that his only serve to remain that the man man precocous youth is past, and he thinks that his unproductive life—he has been supporting himself by speaking at colleges—has become nothing but a "bottomless apolo-

Then, quite unexpectedly, he finishes a new book, and it becomes a best seller. Vogue magazine declares that "Bech is Ini": antograph hounds seek him out at restaurants, and Bech becomes the author of the hour. Everything seems fine, in fact, until a terrible premonition comes to him, one that doubtless occurs to every writer. "Another?" says Bech. "The thought sickened him: A whole

new set of names to invent, a theme to nurture within like a tumor, a texture to maintain page af-ter page." He begins to think that speaking at colleges may not be such a bad way to make a living after all.

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Hostility to Vietnamese Rises in U.S.

New York Times Service MOSS LANDING, Calif. Henry McMasters climbed aboard his salmon boat, the Soko, and glared at the two Vietnamese fishermen sewing their nets in a boat in an adjoining berth at this

fishing hamlet on Monterey Bay. "Look at 'em," he said. "First they cleaned out the fish in their own country and now they come here and try to wipe out what we've got. We can't compete with them; they have a lower lifestyle."

"I say, send 'em bome," said Mike Bliesener, skipper of the Charlie I, who had stopped by for a visit. The anger runs deep in this northern California fishing port,

and state officials say that it ap-pears to reflect a growing resent-ment in California toward the state's population of more than 150,000 Indochinese refugees that, they say, is related at least in part to the national economic slump.

Last week Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed a bill outlawing in waters less than 60 feet deep a type of net used by most Viet-namese fishermen along the north-ern California coast. State officials contend that the net has been responsible for the deaths of more than 20,000 migratory birds and possibly dozens of sea lions, seals, otters and other sea mammals.

In Los Angeles, representatives welcome mat accorded Southeast of the state Employment Development Division say that they are receiving increasing numbers of complaints from unemployed Cali-formans about the jobs beld by Southeast Asians, while some county social workers say that they are hearing complaints that many of the unemployed refugees are receiving welfare assistance. In Sacramento, an organization of bomeowners recently asked a lo-

cal grand jury to investigate the possibility of establishing intern-ment camps for Vietnamese refu-

subsidized by the U.S. govern-

49-13 vote, approved a reclamation bill similar to one already passed by the House. The Reagan administration has endorsed both bills, the first major changes in the 1902 Reclamation Act. The bills now go

subsidized water. It would allow higher price for any acreage above

where, too. Sister Ann Wisda, head of the United States Catholic Conference of Oklahoma, which bas aided about 5,000 Vietnamese refagees since North Vietnam overran Saigon in 1975, told an Oklahoma newspaper that many had become "parasites" and that some newly arrived refugees asked "as soon as they leave the plane when they'll receive their first welfare check and food stamps."

On April 1, the Reagan administration reduced to 18 months, from 36 months, the length of time that the federal government grants cash assistance, of up to \$248 a month, and free medical care to refugees. The state has been promised additional stopgap assistance to continue limited help to its large population of refugees, but social welfare agencies have been warning in re-cent weeks that the refugees are likely to be an increasingly beavy financial burden for some counties at a time when local government in California is already experiencing a serious financial squeeze.

Unlike Texas, where there was a confrontation between Vietnamese and American fishermen in Galveston Bay, California has not seen any violence between the two groups, but spokesmen for the Vietnamese in California say they

Duong Bui, an instructor at the farms to receive subsidized water Defense Language Institute at for up to 1,280 acres and water at a nearby Fort Ord. But he said that another factor is the changing na-

ture of Vietnamese immigrants.
"In the past, we had well-to-do, educated people," he said. "We have a new group now who are not as educated, and they are compet-ing for blue-coliar jobs."



San Jose State University designed to acquaint public officials, social workers and others with Vietamese culture and language, said that tensions between refugees and non-Vietnamese are growing prin-cipally because "these are just rough times."

who had to escape," she said.
They have nothing left. They are starting a new life. They have to have drive to survive. They are not sitting back. They are working hard for their children. "That makes for envy. People say that the Vietnamese will do

Remember, these are people

mything. Well, they will. They are



rough competitors because they are trying to survive."

At Moss Landing, there seems to be an invisible barrier between

American fishermen and the Vietnamese, who operate 22 small pleasure boats that have been ootfitted with tall masts. The masts are used to lay down gill nets, made of thin filaments of nylon a mile or more in length. Mr. Bui, who has served as a spokesman for the Vietnamese

fishermen, said that they do not understand the new legislation banning the nets and were stunned

As aliens, they were already for-bidden to use large commercial fishing boats, and now they will be unable to fish for kingfish. The shallow-water fish was long considered unappealing to American fishermen, but the Vietnamese have caught and sold it, mostly to the state's Oriental population, for about 25 cents a pound.

Vietnam Warns ASEAN On Cambodian Policy

SINGAPORE — Vietnam's foreign minister issued Monday what appeared to be a veiled threat to undermine the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia if they maintain policies toward Cambodia that are at odds with Viet-

Nguyen Co Thach was speaking during his first formal talks with Singapore's leaders on the 4-yearold Cambodian conflict. Singapore's foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, told reporters after two sessions that there was total disagreement between the two sides. "There has been absolutely no sign of any flexibility from

He quoted Mr. Thach as having said that Vietnam could create guerrilla movements in the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations if ASEAN pursued its present anti-Vietnamese policy. ASEAN is composed of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and In-

Resistance Opposed

"We did not discuss this in detail, but obviously it was a veiled threat," Mr. Dhanabalan said. He said that Mr. Thach had made clear his unhappiness with the formation of an ASEAN-supported coalition of Cambodian re-sistance groups led by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanbuk.

"He claimed that the formation of the coalibon was an infringe-ment by ASEAN in the affairs of the Indochina states of Vietnam Laos and Cambodia," Mr. Dhana balan said.

Mr. Thach refused to disclose details of the talks, saying only that "we had useful and friendly talks. Now we know each other's

Mr. Dhanabalan said the Victnamese foreign minister bad brought no new proposals and had made no commitment for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia in 1978 to depose the Pe-king-backed Khmer Rouge regime headed by Pol Pot, still has an esti-

mated 180,000 troops there but it =: says it has recently begun to rethem. The Khmer Rouge have poured scorn on Vietnam's announcement, saying that 4,000 fresh Vietnamese troops arrived in Cambodia in the past three weeks.

Possible Explanation

According to diplomats in Hanoi, the announcement of a partial troop withdrawal may have been made possible by a successful Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer Rouge.

One envoy said, "The troops being pulled out now could well be the ones brought in for the offen-

Other diplomats said that the withdrawal could be part of a nor-mal troop rotation. They said that Vietnam had sent in three divi-sions of its best troops, about 20,000 men, for the dry season of-fensive that ended with the rains in

Mr. Dhanabalan said that Mr. Thach had "made it clear there will be no [complete] withdrawd until China signs a nonaggression pact with Vietnam."

China supports the costed Khmer Rouge, the dominant guer rilla force in Cambodia and now the partner of two non-Communist resistance groups in the new coali-

France Denies Report Of Pullout on Concorde United Press Internation

PARIS — A Transport Ministry spokeman Monday denied a report that France wants to abandon its participation in the Anglo French Concorde supersonic jet service because of losses on Paris New York flights

"The report is erroneous," said Transport Minister Charles Fiterman's press attaché of a story that appeared in The Times of London.
There are no current plans at all to stop flights of the Concorde, nor does the ministry have any intention of proposing that the flights be stopped." he said.

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California Ban on Fishing Nets Symbolizes Resentment

By Robert Lindsey

There are indications that the

Large U.S. Farms Win Water Rights

WASHINGTON -- Large agri-businesses in Western states have won a long and costly battle for greater access to reclamation water

On Friday night, the Senate, in a

to a joint Senate-House committee to resolve differences before going to President Reagan for signature.

The Senate bill would end the 160-acre limit for use of federally come of economic factors," said

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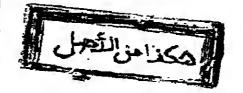


From July 5th through August 27th. Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC. Radio Monte Garlo

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mobil Finds Oil off Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — Mobil Oil Canada confirmed Monday

SI. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — Mobil Oil Canada confirmed Michael that significant amounts of oil and gas were recovered during tests oo a oew offshore field on Newfoundland's Grand Banks.

The test results from the Nautilus C-92 well brought to four the number of offshore fields in the area with commercial potential, Mobil said.

C-97 is nine wider (14.5 bildenstere) courts of the original Hibernia well, C-92 is nine miles (14.5 kilometers) oorth of the original Hibernia well, but Mobil said tests indicate that it is part of a different pool of oil.

The Nautilus tests recorded flows equivalent to 2,630 barrels of oil and 2.3 million cubic feet of gas a day at a depth of 10,906 feet (3.325 meters) and 2,101 barrels and 1.9 cubic feet at 10,775 feet. The company said further tests are needed to determine "the commercial significance

IBM Plans \$500-Million Debt Issue

ARMONK, N.Y. — International Business Machines Corp. said Monday that it has filed with the Securides and Exchange Commission for \$500 million of convertible subordinated debentures due in 2007. Proceeds will be used for construction of facilides and for rental equipment,

Salomon Brothers Inc. and Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group are to be co-managers of the issue.

Alcoa of Australia Delays Smelter

MELBOURNE - Alcoa of Australia Ltd. has deferred completoo of its 1-billion-Australian-dollar (\$1.01 billion) aluminum smelter at Portland, Victoria, to around mid-1985 from the original target of late 1983, the company's chairman, Arvi Parbo, said Monday.

Mr. Parbo blamed depressed aluminum prices for the delay and said

Alcoa so far has spent about 250 million dollars on the project. He said that talks will continue with the government on how best to ensure that the smelter can be brought into production. Alcoa also will continue to seek partners for the plan. Three Japanese companies last week declined

Alcoa last week reported that its profit in the first half fell 35 percent from a year earlier to 36.9 million dollars and warned shareholders that second half results would be worse. The company is 51-percent owned by Aluminum Co. of America; other major sharebolders are Western Mining Corp. Holdings, BH South Ltd. and North Broken Hill Holdings

American Express Unit to Buy Firm

HOUSTON - Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Ameri-

riousion — Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., a subsidiary of American Express Co., disclosed Monday that it has agreed to buy Kaneb Services Inc.'s Arc Automation Group for \$52.5 million in cash.

Arc Automation, through its Agency Record Control subsidiary, provides computer services for insurance agents and brokers. Kaneb, which has interests in energy and engineering, said the sale "is another step in the company's previously announced strategy of divestiture of its financial services subsidiaries."

Sharp and Olivetti Plan Cooperation

OSAKA, Japan — Sharp Corp. said Monday that it signed an agree-nent with Olivetti covering technical cooperation in office-automation

nachines.

The two plan to develop and manufacture high-speed copying manhines at an initial rate of 2,000 a month in Japan or Italy, starting this autumn. Sharp is to provide Olivetti with medium- and high-speed facimile machines, mainly for the European market, leading to joint develpment of such machines.

Honda Denies It Seeks Stake in BL

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. denied Mooday a British oewspaper port saying the company might take a share in BL Ltd. of Britain.

A spokesman for the Japanese automaker said the report, which quotle a Hooda vice president, Hideo Suguiura, must be a mistake. "There is been oo such talks in the company, and we do not intend to move wards a joint venture with BL," the spokesman said.

Since 1981, the British auto company has been manufacturing a Hon-I-designed car under license agreement. But Honda has not bought any

¹ord Considers Portuguese Plant

LONDON — Ford Motor Co. is considering construction of a plant puble of turning out 200,000 vehicles a year at a petrochemical and idustrial complex at Sines, south of Lisbon, a Ford spokesman here ud Monday.

Details of the proposed investment were oot available, as negotiations re in progress, but a final decision may be made by year-end, he said roduction would start in late 1986 or early 1987, and the plant would take a car not currently part of Ford's range, the spokesman said.

Mitsui and British Fund Plan Venture

TOKYO — Mitsui Real Estate Development Co, said Monday that it as agreed with the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund of Britain on

oint overseas real estate investment.

As a first step, the company plans to transfer to the fund part ownership of a building under construction in Tokyo upon completion in October, 1983. The fund in exchange is to transfer to Mitsui an office huilding in London. Each property is worth at least 5 billion yen (\$19.5 million). Mitsui said. Industry sources said the fund currently has investments in Japan totaling about 44 hillion yen, chiefly in securioes.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Chrysler Profit Tops Forecasts of Analysts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. re-ported Monday a profit of \$106.9 million. or \$1.34 a share, for the second quarter, far above the \$50 million to \$70 million analysts had predicted for the No. 3 U.S. auto-

The company's chairman, Lee Iacocca, said he expects a modest operating profit for the third quar-

More company reports. Page 11.

ter. He said, however, that it will

be considerably below the \$50 mil-lion the company projected earlier

For the year, he predicted that Chrysler will have operating profit of \$150 million. With an extraordinary gain from the sale of the defense division earlier this year, that would bring net income for 1982 to about \$400 million. compared with a loss of \$475.6 million in

In the first quarter, Chrysler earned about \$149 million, but all of that came from the sale of the defense unit, which crased an oper-ating loss of \$89 million. Chrysler, which came close to

bankruptcy before receiving federal loan guarantees and union concessions, had not been in the black for two quarters in a row for five

In the latest quarter, the compaoy earned \$104.3 million on operations and gained \$2.6 million from tax losses. Revenue edged down 0.3 percent to \$2.87 billion.

For the first six mooths of 1982, Chrysler carned \$256.8 million. Revenue rose 4.5 percent to \$5.36

This performance io the midst of the worst automotive depression in history stands as tangible proof of the effectiveness of our pro-

grams to contain costs, improve productivity and increase the effi-ciency of the company's opera-tions." Mr. lacocca said in a letter to shareholders.

The automaker said it has improved its financial positioo "sub-stantially" and had more than \$1 hillion in cash and securities on

Chrysler sold 196,938 cars in the second quarter, down about 3 per-cent from a year earlier. For the half, unit sales were down 14 per-

Chrysler opens negotiations with the United Auto Workers this

week on a new contract.
The UAW, whose members at Chrysler receive \$2 to \$3 an hour less in pay and benefits than workers at GM and Ford, bas said it

wants to begin erasing that differ-

ential Mr. lacocca also said at a press conference that Chrysler is negoc-ating with a group of banks for the receivables by its Chrysler Fman-cial Corp. subsidiary.

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U.S. Executives Are Losing Faith In Reagan Policy

By Martin Baron

Los ANGELES — U.S. business leaders, fearful that the coveted economic recovery may prove barely measurable, are expressing increasing unease about the Reagan administration is economic program.

Although many business officials share the president's philosophical inclination and continue to preach further padence with his efforts, many also are urging Mr. Reagan to pare projected deficits by post-

poning the third year of his program of income tax cuts and restraining defense spending.

Executives generally acknowledge that expectations—both the administration's and their own—were unduly optimistic about the president's initial economic strategy and prospects for a recovery in this year's second half.

Down With Ideology

Many business leaders advise the president and his uides to be less ideological and more flexible.

The worry about Mr. Reagan's economic policies is in sharp contrast to the views expressed as recently as January when, despite the deepening recession, busi-oessmen generally endorsed the administration's ef-

Today business leaders are becoming increasingly critical of the Federal Reserve Board for maintaining

critical of the Federal Reserve Board for maintaining what they view as a tight grip on the money supply. Troubled by the persistence of high interest rates, some executives suggest that Mr. Reagan exert heavy pressure on the Federal Reserve to ease up.

Although agreeing with the "basic objectives" of the Reagan program, Chase Manhattan Bank's chairman, Willard C. Butcher, said that "continued steps are oeeded to curb government deficits" and that the Federal Reserve should be "more sensitive to the level

The call for Mr. Reagan to be more flexible in his policies comes when the president continues to signal through aides that he will generally keep to his course on tax cuts and defense spending while declining to put any intense pressure on the Fed. The president can still draw on a deep well of busi-

ness support. Many executives cootinue to believe the administration's efforts need more time to work, that the current 9,5-percent unemployment rate is a painful symptom of an ecocomy withdrawing from its in-

"Do I still have faith? Yes, I do. How long will I have the faith? I don't know," said Donald Schuenke



Willard C. Butcher

of Milwaukee, president of Northwestern Mutual Life

Insurance Co.
Paul Thayer, chairman of Dallas-based LTV Corp., id, "It is not reasonable to assume that after three decades of mismanagement and abuse by both Republicans and Democrats at the Washington level,

publicans and Democrats at the Washington level, you can turn the country around in a matter of a few months ... or a year and a half."

But other executives argue that the administration relied on flawed premises in its pursuit of supply-side economics. The notion that industries could be induced solely through tax policy to expand their plants was "unrealistic," said George Keller, chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California.

"We're ntilizing, depending on the flusiness field.

"We're ntilizing, depending on the [business] field, 50 perceot to 75 perceot of existing capacity. ... Capacity is coming out of everybody's ears." With so much excess capacity, companies have bitle desire to build factories, whatever the tax situation

Many executives believe federal spending deficits for the next few years need to be smaller than current-ly projected, and a growing number of businessmen

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Morton-Norwich to Buy Thiokol For \$545 Million in Cash, Shares

CHICAGO - Morton-Norwich Products Inc. said Monday that it has agreed to acquire Thiokol Corp. for around \$535 million in cash and shares.

The merger would create a company, to be called Morton Thiokol with annual sales of about 52 billioo. Chicago-based Mortoo is a maker of salt, pharmaceuticals, household cleaning products and specialty chemicals. Thiokol, based in Newton, Pa, makes specialty chemicals and propulsioo systems for missiles and spacecraft, includng the U.S. space shuttle.

The boards of both companies have approved the plan. As a first step, the companies said Morton Norwich was beginning Monday a tender offer for as many as 5.7 mil-lion, or 49.5 percent, of Thiokol's common shares at \$50 apiece, or a total of up to \$285 million.

On the New York Stock Exchange Monday, Thiokol shares soared \$9.75 to \$45 apiece, Morton shares closed at \$32, down 87.5 Party government announced plans Monday to sell Britain's state-run telephone system to pri-

Next, Morton-Norwich is to re-purebase at least \$70 million of its own common. That offer is to be followed by a merger of Thiokol and a subsidiary of Morton-Norwich. Under the merger, intended to be tax-free. Thiokol holders would receive 1.3507 pany that operates the country's shares of Morton-Norwich company for each share of Thiokol. mon for each share of Thiokol.

The companies said that after company private, after which the merger Morton Thiokol may government could sell as much of the merger Morton Thiokol may buy up to one million shares of its common, through open-market

They said Morton-Norwich's of-

fer of \$50 a share for Thiokol is oot subject to any minimum number of shares being tendered. The proration deadline is midnight July 28, and the withdrawal deadline is midnight Aug. 6. The offer is to expire Aog. 13.

Mortoo-Norwich said it expects shares July 26. That offer is to end Aug. 13 and is not subject to any The companies said they have

made stock purchase agreements providing for the purchase of the

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative

Industry Secretary Patrick Jen-kin told Parliament that legislation

The legislation would make the

The sale, part of a Conservative

it as it wanted.

purchases, privately negotiated or unissued common of each compa-otherwise. unissued common of each compaoy by the other at \$48 per Thiokol share and \$32,625 per Morton-Norwich share. This stock repre-sents about 18 percent of the commoo outstanding of each. The companies plan to seek

shareholder approval of the merger at meetings in September. The board of the new company would include all directors of Mor-

too-Norwich and Thiokol. Charles Locke, chairman and chief execcove officer of Morton-Norwich, would become hold those posts at the new company. Robert F. Dav-is, chairman and president of Thiokol, is to become president

state ownership in key industries, would would oot actually take place until after Britain's oext gen-

A non-government owned com-pany would be able to expand into manufacturing and, if it desired, compete on an international scale.

A government supervisory body would be set up to insure fair prices and fair competition, he said.

At issue is the growing difficulty the government has faced in rais-ing money for British Telecom's

expansion — a requirement of about £ 2 billion (\$3.5 hillion). The telecommunications system

recently was split from the Post

eral election, Mr. Jenkin said.

Sale of British Telecom Planned

gress of targets for second half of 1982 and tentatively for 1983 in his regular semiannual appear-

Mr. Volcker's argument against tightening credit has been considerably strengthened by the recent behavior of the key M-1 aggregate, targeted to grow by between 2½ percent and 5½ percent in 1982.

After appoint above target until to member banks, to 111/2 percent from 12 percent. Earlier two major banks cut their prime rate by a

The Fed move, which is effective Tuesday, was adopted by a vote of After running above target until the last week of June, M-1 is \$600 Straight dollar Eurobonds surged as the dollar weakened. Page 9. million within the upper level of the desired range even after the \$5.9 billion increase reported Fri-day for the first week of July. 5-to-0, with governors Lyle Gram-

ley and Henry Wallich absent. The Fed said, "The action was

taken in the context of recent dec-

A smaller New York bank, UMB Bank & Trust, also lowered its lending charge for its most creditworthy customers. The small Southwest Bank of St. Louis took similar action a week ago.

ers Hanover is ranked fourth in the

United States by deposits, and First National Bank of Chicago is

Short-term interest rates began

falling last week following moves by the Federal Reserve to inject

reserves into the banking system,

credit analysts said. A key indica-tor of the cost of reserves, the fed-

Volcker to Reveal Targets

The Fed's injection of reserves came as the nation's basic money

targets set by the central bank. That led analysts to believe that the Fed would oot have to tighten

its grip on credit further, which would put upward pressure on in-

terest rates.

The Fed has been under pres-

sure to cut the discount rate - last

changed Dec. 3, 1981, to 12 per-

hold to a middle course between

critics who say Fed policy has been

too easy and those who say its

rightness has choked economic ac-

ovity. Mr. Volcker will advise Con-

monopoly position abolished in some fields.

Legislation passed last summer allows private suppliers of telecommunications equipment to

compete with British Telecom.

British Telecom made a profit last year of £450 million (\$800 mil-

The opposition Labor Party strongly opposes the sale and has threatened to turn it into an elec-

"We will fight to maintain a na-tional network under public con-trol under British Telecom," Labor

industry spokesman Stan Orme said after the announcement.

cent from 13 percent.

cent months.

ranked eighth.

Prepared Ground

Mr. Volcker had prepared the Mr. Volcker had prepared the ground for a possible overshoot of the 1982 goal by saying, while M-1 was running above target, that the Fed was satisfied with its level.

He argued that a large part of M-1's growth represented precaudonary shifts into interest-bearing checking accounts because of a greater desire for limitity amid The two banks that cut their prime rates — Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York and First National Bank of Chicago cited a a decline in the cost of funds and an easing of credit by greater desire for liquidity amid

the uncertain economic environ

His statements aroused speculation that the Fed would raise the upper target level or increase the base level from which 1982 M-1 growth would be measured, to compensate for last year's under-

shooting of the M-1 target.

But M-1's precipitous \$9.6-billion decline in the last three weeks of June has eliminated such specu-

Few expect a precipitous decline in short-term rates such as the one that occurred during April-June of 1980 when Treasury bill rates fell to less than 7 percent from 15 or 16 percent and long-term Treasury bond yields dropped below 10 per-

For the most part, analysts are convinced that the Fed would oot push rates that low, because such a policy would require it to pump so much money into the economy that it could revive inflationary ex-

N.Y. Stock Prices It was the first change in the prime rate by a major U.S. bank in more than a month. Manufactur-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday, reversing earlier gains, as the weakness in the economy overshadowed news of a drop in the prime rate. A cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate came too late in the day to boost the

eral funds rate - the fee on over-The Dow Jones industrial avernight loans among banks — fell to 12 percent Monday from 12% per-The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5½ points in early trading but started to pull back at midday. It closed with a deline of 2.57 points, to 826.1. Declines edged advances by about 715 to 700, and volume slipped to 53 million shares from the 58.7 million traded Friday. cent late Friday and more than 13 percent earlier last week. supply remained within growth traded Friday.

Earlier, hopes for lower U.S. in-terest rates pushed up stock prices in Tokyo and Londoo Monday. In Tokyo, share prices closed sharply higher, with sentiment en-couraged by lower U.S. interest rates and the yea's upturn against the dollar, dealers said.

The market average rose 61.91 to 7.237.80. The dollar had dropped to 253.48 yen from

Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker, who appears before the Senate In London, stocks prices surged, stimulated by the collapse of the two-week train driver strike, a very Banking Committee Tuesday, is expected to reaffirm the central bank's existing monetary growth

strong pound and falling U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

The Financial Times industrial index closed at 569.6, up from Friday's finish at 556.7.

Dow average had climbed 31.68 points since July 2, many traders were not convinced a summer rally had emerged and were cashing in

on their profits. Pushing down prices was the Commerce Department report that housing starts in June plunged 15.3 percent following a 21.9 percent climb in May. The report indicated the economy is still singgish.

Some second-quarter earnings reports were worse than expected and that disturbed some traders.

Transportation stocks, whose performance is closely tied to the economy, were among the weaker issues. The Dow Jones transportation average fell 4.79 points, to

Losers in the group included Delta Air, off ½ to 32%; American Airlines, down 1/2 to 161/2, and Burlington Northern, off 31/6 to 37%. Burlington reported sharply lower operating earnings.

Statistics Index

Laterate he serve		1 Thursday restraint hardle?	F174
NYSE Prices	P.B	Gold Morteets	P.30
Correction Stocks	P.11	Highs & Lows	P.11
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Dividends	P.71	U.S. Money Rotes	P.11
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Euro-rules	P.11	Other Morkets	P.11

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 19, excluding bank service charges

2,4737 81,82 4,2735 2,401,90 1,7365 11,944 3,4453 8,5005 8,42072 5,273 • 5,252 • 61,28 29,37 6,8212 14,615 • 4,4539 • 17.207 Eggly, C.4577 Sinsupere S. 1.1464 S. Adricon rund (1007) S. Korton woo 0.009 Sponish payette (1438 Swedish torong 0.023 Tolvens 5 Tolve belt (1272) U.A.E. dirhout Australian 5 0,504
Australian 5 0,504
Austrice Schilling 17,53
Selsies Sin, Frant, 50,25
Causalian Strong
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Finals morik 4,723
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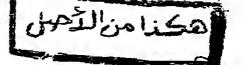
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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

June 1952

EXON CORPORATION

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Study Calls Much of Japan's Industry Inefficient

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — A report on labor productivity, released in Japan last week, underlined a fundamental gap in how well Japanese industries perform. It is a difference that Westerners focusing on the "Japanese challenge" tend not to police.

focusiog on the "Japanese chailenge" tend not to ootice.

Aloog with its handful of standout industries, such as autos, steel and electronics, Japan has many comparatively inefficient industries, including farming, small retailing, distribution, transportation and services. Government policies to protect some of these industries from competition is a major irritant to Japan's trading partners and foreign businesses trying to penetrate the Japanese market.

Japan's Productivity Growth

The study by the Japan Productivity Center, a government-supported organization, found that Japan's overall labor productivity trails far behind that of the United States and some other Western nations.

Still, Japan's labor prodoctivity in manufacturing is comparable to that of the United
States, the study found, and Japan has the
highest growth in labor productivity in the
world, owing to the sharp rise of Japanese productivity in such industries as steel and antos.
The study found that Japan's productivity was

34 percent ahead of the United States in steel and I percent ahead in autos.

Moreover, in steel and autos, the study understated Japan's competitive advantage because the productivity measure does not include lower levels costs in Japan or the quality. clude lower labor costs in Japan or the quality

of goods.

The center measured productivity in terms of gross national product per worker. On that basis, U.S. labor productivity in all industries was 1.57 times higher than that of Japan in 1979 dollars — or \$15,845 a' worker in the United States, compared with \$10,086 in Ja-

pan.
In some of Japan's weak industrial sectors, the productivity gap was much greater. For example, U.S. farm workers were 4.12 times more productive than their Japanese counterparts. Transportation and communications workers in the United States were found to be 2.15 times more productive. In retailing and service industries, U.S. labor productivity was 1.54 times that in Japan.

'A Welfare System'

Some of Japan's less efficient industries amount to "a welfare system within the private sector," said Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of the Economic Planning Agency. For instance, government restrictions on the construction of large stores protect the livelihood of small retailers and distributors.

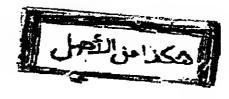
Accordingly, Japanese consumer prices are higher than they would be otherwise, but unemployment is lower. The jobless rate in Japan is just over 2 percent of the labor force. This comes about largely because of the government protection of farmers and small retailers. Hugh T. Patrick, an economist and Japanese expert at Yale University, said in an interview a few months ago.

Despite two packages of market-opening measures by Japan so far this year, the government has resisted dismantling the protection given to some inefficient but politically powerful sectors, particularly agriculture.

A big reason for the high productivity growth in selected manufacturing industries has been heavy investment in new plant and equipment. From 1960 to 1978, capital investment in manufacturing in Japan amounted to 28.8 percent of its gross national product, according to the U.S. Labor Department's Office of Productivity and Technology. In the United States, such investment totaled only 9.2 percent:

States, such investment totaled only 9.2 per-cent:

The result can be seen in the auto industry. During the past decade, the number of Japa-oese vehicles produced has more than tripled, while the industry's labor force has remained stable. "The increase came about because of automation and better management," said Kenichi Ohmae, managing director of McKin-sey & Co. in Tokyo.



By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Isolated incidents over the past few weeks have shaken faith in the world banking system, and many bankers fear that this crosson of confidence could be far more serious than the incidents themselves.

Confidence is the core of banking. Even the strongest bank could not survive without it. And that is true as well for the entire banking system, the bankers say.

The atmosphere is sort of fragile, said John R. Petty, president of Marine Midland.

The latest blow to confidence was the failure late last week of the Luxembourg subsidiary of Banco Ambrosiann, Italy's largest private bank, to meet a payment due to a group of international hanks. This set off so-cailed cross-default provisions in millions of dollars of other loans that international banks had made to the Luxembourg subsidiary.

Banco Ambrosiano itself is in trouble. Its president, Roberto Calvi, disappeared last month and later was found banging from a London bridge. The Italian government has in-dicated that it will stand behind the parent bank, but it is unclear whether it will back the

The Banco Ambrosiano default came on the beels of the failure of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, a relatively small bank with assets of about \$500 million. But large U.S. banks bave lost hundreds of millions of dollars as a result of their dealings with Penn Square. Among them was Continental Illinois Na-

NEWS ANALYSIS

uonal Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, the seventh-largest U.S. bank, which might have lost more than \$200 million. Seafirst Corp., the largest banking company in Washington State, has said it expects to lose at least \$125 million and last week announced that it had laid off more than 400 employees in a move to cut

The Penn Square situation was particularly unsettling because about \$250 million of its deposits were not insured. Most of the uninsured deposits were held by other financial institutions, mainly credit unions.

In mid-May, Chase Manhattan Bank lost an estimated \$270 million as a result of its dealings with Drysdale Government Securities

most other large banks. Chase also was involved with Penn Square Bank, but its losses are believed to have been far smaller than Continental's.

The Dome Problem

in addition, most of Canada's largest banks are expected to sustain heavy losses from loans they have made to Dome Petroleum, which is in serious financial trouble. Several of these banks have loaned Dome 25 to 50 percent of their capital accounts. However, despite the headlines, none of

these incidents has been big enough to have a significant effect on the world banking system. Italy, through government-owned banks, is standing behind Banco Ambrosiano, whose failure could have serious consequences for banks around the world. A large part of most banks' business is placing money on deposit in other banks. Thus, if one oank fails, many oth-

ers may have losses.

If Banco Ambrosiano, itself, were permitted to fail, the repercussions could be great. But bankers say that its Luxembourg subsidiary is too small to have a serious impact on the banking system, even if no government were to

inc., an abscure firm that was shunned by help it out. But even that is considered by some bankers in be unlikely. The Italian government, they say, has been applying pressure on the Vatican to support Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidiary, in which the Vatican is believed to have a substantial inter-

> In the Penn Square and Drysdale cases, too, the losses have been painful far the major banks, but they certainly have not been big enough to weaken significantly their basic financial positions. The situation at Seafirst appears to be more serious, but bank analysts appear confident that it, too, can withstand the loss.

Fund Costs Rise

These incidents have emerged in an economic environment conducive to gloom. The worldwide recession has caused a sharp rise in bankruptcies, and most banks have been re-porting rising loan losses. The result has been a decline in confidence

in the banking system. An example was the run last week on Abilene National Bank in Texas. Depositors withdrew about \$50 million of their funds from the bank, whose deposits totaled \$428 million, following a newspaper ar-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
LONDON — Prices on fixed-interest dollar-denominated Euro-

Penn Square.

Bankers say there have been more subtle, and perhaps more important, signs of uneasiness about banks.

One, for example, has been a substantial increase in the differential between the interest rates that banks must pay for their funds and the interest rates that the government must pay for its funds. When individuals or corporations begin to lose confidence in the banking system, they usually shift their money from the banks to government securities. When that happens, interest rates on Treasury bills generally decline and the rates banks pay for their funds, such as on certificates of deposit, go up.

There has been a sharp rise in this differential since mid-May. On May 17, the day before the Drysdale affair became known, banks were paying 13.90 percent on three-month certificates of deposit, while the government was paying 12.25 percent on three-month Treasury bills. This was a difference of 165 basis points (hundreths of a percentage point).

By the end of May, the differential rose to 190 basis points, and by July 13, following the say today, but it's true."

ticle that compared the Abilene bank with Penn Square failure, it soared to 240. In a business that counts profits in terms of 25 and 50 basis points, the full percentage point broadening of the certificate of deposit-Treasury differential is considered highly significant.

The decime in confidence is apparent discwhere, as well. Smaller banks are having mcreasing difficulty in attracting money from other banks and big corporations. And even some giant banks that have been involved in the recent scandais are having to pay more for their money than other banks, according to

Despite the problems, some bankers believe the situation is under control. "I don't think it's precarious," said Harry Taylor, president of Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the fourthlargest U.S. banking organization. "The mere fact that we perceive the potential problems and that the world's central bankers are cooperating gives me confidence."

At Citibank, Lawrence R. Glenn, charman of the credit policy committee, contended that "the banking industry, in general, is more sane, and more thoughtful, and more controlled than it's given credit for. That's hard to

G&L Backs AMCA Bid Totaling \$300 Million

FOND DU LAC, Wis. — AMCA International Ltd. of Montreal has increased to \$30 apiece from S25 its tender offer for Giddings & Lewis Inc. common shares, and G&L directors have endorsed the proposal, the two companies said Monday.

Under the plan, AMCA is to pay about \$300 million for the 95.3 percent of Giddings that it does

The two said G&L already has granted AMCA an option to buy 1.9 million of the company's 10.5 million shares outstanding. They have also agreed that, after the tender offer, scheduled to expire Aug. 2, there will be a merger in which shares of G&L common not then joint announcement,

owned by AMCA will be convert-ed into \$30 cash. Last week, directors of Fond du Lac-based G&L rejected the \$25

offer, saying it was too low.
"The G&L board of directors has considered the increased offer thoroughly and has unanimously determined it is in the best interest our shareholders," said Frank W. Jones, president and chief exec-utive officer of the machine tool maker. AMCA sells steel based

products to industrial customers. "We are pleased to report that G&L will continue to operate as a separate company under the Giddings & Lewis name with its present management and at its existing locations," Kenneth S. Barclay, AMCA chairman and chief executive, and Mr. Jones said in the



George J. Becker, G&L's chairman, is to be elected to the AMCA board under the proposal, Mr.

Shipping Rule Straight Dollar Eurobonds Post Sharp Gains In Indonesia Draws Protest

JAKARTA - Ten European countries will make a joint protest to Indonesia Tuesday about a new policy requiring all government cargoes to be shipped in Indone-sian vessels, diplomatic sources

said Monday. A draft note to be hand-delivered to the Foreign Affairs Minis-try says the policy "constitutes a significant departure from the principle of equal treatment on which commercial shipping rela-tions with the government of the Republic of Indonesia have tradi-

tionally been based." West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Greece and Norway will be a party to the joint protest, the sources said. Japan made its own written protest to Jakarta about two weeks ago. and the United States sent a blunt note in early June describing the policy, Presidential Decree No. 18, as "blatant flag discrimination."

The sources said France was invited to join the protest, but the Freuch embassy in Jakarta said it had received no instructions from Paris on the subject.

The policy also has drawn protest from foreign shippers, who say they stand to lose millions of dollars of business. Under the policy, all government export and import commodities must be carried by vessels operated by indonesian shippers. These commodities in-clude imports financed by the state budget, including items paid for by foreign aid, as well as commodities owned by state-run commercial

It is still not clear what the government intends to do with shipments by the state oil company,

West German and Scandinavian lines are the main shippers to Indonesia from Europe, accounting for more than 40 percent of the

OUR STRONG BASE

US\$32 billion.

Assets exceeding

 Our position as a specialized long-term credit bank. Operations, as a wholesale

generally two or three points firmer as share values surged on the Tokyo exchange.
Eurodollar deposit rates easetl

bonds were sharply higher Mon-day in fairly active trading, follow-ing news of Friday's lower than exin active trading to close sharply lower, and dealers said that the market believes U.S. rates will depected increase in the U.S. money supply.

Dealers said prices of seasoned cline further. issues opened as much as ¼ point firmer. Later, there was consider-

Three-month Eurodollars closed at 13% percent, compared with Friday's 14%. able buying, and prices rose as much as a full point.

Dealers said the World Bank was expected to lannch a new bond issue soon. They said the speculation was fueled by news Prices were also higher in other sectors of the Eurobond market prices were also higher, dealers

that World Bank Treasurer Eugene Rotberg said Friday that the bank is considering making a dollar-de-nominated issue within the next few days either in Europe or the Among new issues, the Dutch

guilder sector was busy Monday. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank said it will issue a 75-million-guilder, five-year Eurobond. The notes, which will bear a 10-percent coupon, are expected to be priced

is planning a 100-million-guilder, 10-year bond, joint syndicate lead-er Algemene Bank Nederland said. The issue, yielding 11 percent, will

The Canadian province of New Brunswick will raise \$75 million with a five-year Eurobond, lead manager Credit Suisse First Bos-

The issue will carry a 15% per-cent coupon and will be priced at

Executives Losing Faith in Reagan

(Continued from Page 7)

elieve the Reagan administration in only achieve that by reducing ans for defense spending. Business leaders also say they

heve the administration will have to cut back on the country's fiscal sacred cows, including Social Security, Sanfard Weill, chief executive of the Shearson/American Express Inc. stock brokerage, argued that Social Security benefits should not go to those who latve sufficient income to do without

"I think we avoided a lot of po-litical problems in the budget." Mr. Weill said, "We didn't really face the entitlements program."
Such issues are likely to be faced after the congressional election in

indeed, several executives sug-gested that it may be wise to wait until after the election to deal with such tough issues as postponement of the next round of individual tax cuts, slower defense spending growth and a possible gasoline tax.

Recovery, Not Inflation

of Pepsico Inc., said Congress should "wait till after the election so we can get some real cuts" in Edward G. Jefferson, chairman

of Wilmington Del.-based Du Pont Co., said be bas long believed that it is time "to address ourselves not to inflation, but to recovery." To achieve a recovery of any significance, businessmen say, interest rates must fall. And many be-

lieve the Fed has kept rates high

monetary policy. They contend think we're going to get a quick that the Fed could loosen up without touching off renewed inflation.

Some executives, meanwhile, bave argued that the president should lean on the Fed to ease up. Joseph Rensch, president of Pacific Lighting Corp. of Los Angeles, said Mr. Reagan "ought to be more aggressive" and do some "real beavy jawboning."

Delayed Payoff

Although some executives say they see modest signs of a recovery in their businesses and the economy in general, few expect the tur-naround to be particularly impres-

man, Leland Prussia, said the "odds are rising" that U.S. output will continue to decline. ery BankAmerica Corp.'s chair-

Said Lewis Lehr, chief executive of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.. "I believe we've seen the worst of this recession. I don't

Donald Kendall, chief executive Retail Sales in Britain Climbed 1.1% in June

LONDON — Retail sales climbed 1.1 percent higher in June after little change in May, provi-sional Trade Department figures showed Monday.

A Trade Department spokesman said sales activity was slightly higher than in May, perhaps be-cause of traditional summer by being too rigid and tight in its discounting.

A number of executives said some of the elements of the Reagan program need more time to show results. John Young, chief executive of Hewlett-Packard Co. of Paln Alto, Calif., said a 15-percent rise in spending last year on research and development was one result of Mr. Reagan's emphasis on business incentives.

"The payoff isn't going to happen for quite a few years," Mr. Young said. "You can at least point to a few areas ...where very good things are happening."

While noting that there are "modest indications" of a recov-

LONDON - A decline in OPEC oil output stopped during April and production has since climbed steadily to at least 18.2 million barrels a day in June, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said

The New York trade newsletter said output by OPEC slumped to 16.3 million barrels a day in April. In 1979, before the recession, energy conservation and a rundown of oil company stocks his down of company stocks hit demand OPEC crude output went up to around 32 million barrels a day.

PIW said that after the April low, OPEC production revived to 16.7 million barrels a day in May and that latest estimates for June showed it up to at least 18.2 million barrels a day.

Decline in Prime Rate Pulls Down the Dollar

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispetches LONDON - The U.S. dollar slumped against major European currencies Monday, pushed down by the decision of some major U.S. banks to cut their prime lending

Dealers said they e pected U.S. other key U.S. interes, rates to de-cline. Many expect the Federal Reserve to soon cut its discount rate, the fee on loans to member banks, from the current level of 12 percent, where it has stood since the

end of last year.

In New York, federal funds traded early Monday at 12%, down from Friday's average of 12.64 per-cent, High U.S. interest rates have bolstered the dollar for months, Some dealers said they expected

the dollar to bounce back, however, and noted that the U.S. currency already was being bought in New Ynrk as European markets closed. Trading in New York was

The pound gained two cents to finish in London at \$1,7400, compared with \$1,7200 on Friday. The pound was buoyed by the end of a two-week nationwide rail strike.

from 2.4860; 2.0920 Swiss francs,

THE LONG-TERM FINANCE SPECIALISTS

a strong

down from 2.1035; 6.8625 French francs, down from 6.8850, and 2.7225 Dutch guilders, down from

The dollar also lost ground in Tokyo, where it closed at 253.60 yen, against 256.25 on Friday.

In London, gold advanced to \$346.50 an ounce late Monday from \$345.75 Friday. The \$350 mark, reached only once in the past three weeks, "is a major psy-chological hurdle, and we may hover just below it for a while," said one dealer.

Roche Sales Declined By 2% in the First Half

BASEL, Switzerland - Sales of the F. Hoffmann La Roche/Sapac Group fell 2 percent to 3.39 billion Swiss francs (\$1.6 billion) in the first half of 1982 from the first half of last year, the parent company said Monday.

In local currencies, however, sales rose 18.6 percent compared with an increase of 16 percent a year ago. This shows exchange rate Other late dollar rates in Europe influences on the Swist franc in the compared with Friday were. first half of this year were larger 2.4640 Deutsche marks, down than in the first six months of than in the first six months of

COMING IN SEPTEMBER

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OCEAN WILSONS (HOLDINGS) PLC

SALIENT POINTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

Profits and Dividends

Profits, before taration, for the year ended 31st December, 1981 are \$3.522,000 compared with £3.312,000 for the previous eleven month period and after taxation are £1.710,000 compared with £1.231,000. The Directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of 2.20p per share which, together with the interim dividend of 0.75p, already paid, makes a total for the year of 2.95p per share for the year compared with 2.60p for the previous period (an increase of 13.5 per per start).

Investments and Net Assets

The listed investment portfolio was valued on 31st December, 1981 at £4,632,000, a surplus over cost of £2,810,000. A later valuation made 30th June, 1982 showed figures of £4,325,000 and £2,533,000.

Attributable net assets for each 20p share at book values and includ ing the surplus on listed investments, was 64.66p per chare of which 26.02p is situated in the United Kingdom and 38.64p in Brazil. The current cost accounts disclose Net Assets of 116.29p per share of which 90.27p is in Brazil.

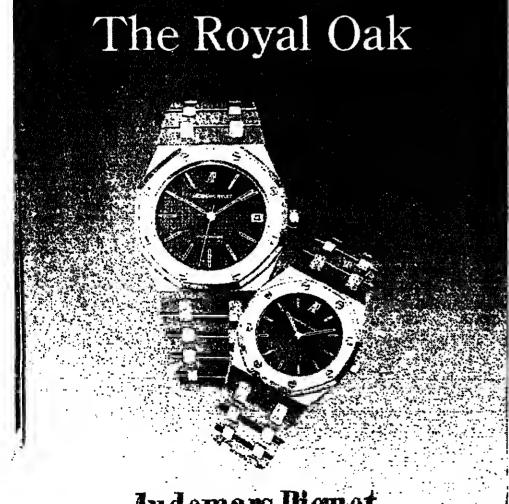
The operations of the Brazilian subsidiaries have again shown a reasonable increase despite the recession being experienced in Brazil. Profits before taxation have risen by 85.75 per cent. in Cruzeiro terms, almost keeping pace with internal inflation of 95.2 per cent but exceeding the fall in the Sterling/Cruzeiro exchange rate of 56.5 per cent. The resession has, however, had a drastic effect on the results of the associated companies which show a treading loss of £295,000 for the year compared with a profit for the previous period of £105,000. Certain loss-making activities have now been discontinued and steps taken to minimise costs at all other centres of operation.

Future Prospects 1981 to 1983 is a very challenging period for Brazil, both economically and politically. However, the development of the country's immense resources now under way should permit in two to three years time the resumption of growth in the Brazilian economy, experienced before the crisis induced by the increase in oil prices. So far as our Group is concerned, our operations should benefit from the services which we are able to supply to assist the high volume of export and other trading activities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Year 31st Dec. 1981 2000	11 Months 31st Dec. 80 £000
Profits and Dividends		
Group Тилюлет	546,798	£38,185
Profit before Taxation	3.522	3.312
Taxation United Kingdom	178	329
Overseas	1.634	1.652
Group Profit after Taxation	1,710	1.331
Dividends	781	668
Amount Retained	929	643
Earnings per Share	6 46p	5 02o
Dividends per Share	2 95 ₀	260
Group Net Amets		
Situated in United Kingdom at book value	4,078	3.871
Surplus of market value over book value of listed		
lavestments	2,810	3,127
	6,888	6,998
Sinusted in Brazil at book value	10,227	9,326
	£17.1(5	£16,324

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Hall 19, Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London E.C.2 on Wednesday 11th



Tel: 261-3233 Telex: 212847 Nippon Credit Bank London Flumstart Paris Zurich Bahram New nork Los Angeles São Palea Honorula. Ongapore, Hong Kong, Jakolnia, Shifney

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Chief Representative: Kozo Ógawara

FBC Frankfurter Büro Center, Mainzer Landstraße 46, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1,

Tel: 0611-725641/2 Telex: 413387

Chief Representative: Yorchiro Kawamoto

8 place Vendome, 75001 Paris, France

Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BL, United Kingdom Tel: 01-628-4685/8 Telex: 884968, 8812281

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Japanese Truck Firm

May Enter U.S. Market

DETROIT - An auto industry trade journal reported Monday that a Japanese truckmaker now distributing in Canada is one of two Japa-

now distributing in Canada is one of two Japanese company which may enter the U.S. medium-duty truck market by the mid-1980s.

Mr. Hino, a Japanese truckmaker now selling in Canada, is likely to venture early into the U.S. market, according to Ward's Automotive Reports. The Hino plant, operated since 1975 by Himac Motors, a subsidiary of the Japanese trading company Marubeni, has a 2,000-truck annual capacity, and has been assimbling 30 units per month, Ward's reported.

Nissan also may enter the medium-duty field in the U.S., the journal said. Ward's said it was told by officials of the truck division of Eaton Corp. that the Japanese producers al-ready have field teams exploring the U.S. mar-

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Merger Activity Holds Strong Pace

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United Press International

CHICAGO — In spite of the recession merger activity in the second quarter of this year held at a strong pace with a total of 594 mergers and acquisitions announced, up slightly from \$25 a year ending. W.T. General 1997. ly from 585 a year earlier, W.T. Grimm report

ed Tuesday.
The Chicago-based merger consultant said. the latest quarter's figures brought merger so tivity for the first half-year up to 1,198 transs-tions from 1,184 during the same period last year and 856 the year before.

year and 856 the year before.

Transactions in which a purchase price was reported in the six months to July fotaled \$27.8 billion, down 22 percent from the year-earlier record of \$35.7 billion.

Led by the proposed \$4.9 billion acquisition of Cities Service by Gulf Oil, there were 58 "big deals" of \$100 million or more announced, compared with 55 a year ago. But there were only seven deals valued at over \$500 million, compared with 12 in the same period last year. period last year.

In contrast to the trend of the past two
years, and due to the decline in stock market

prices, W.T. Grimm said, acquisitions of pub-licly traded companies increased 23 percent to 101 transactions from the year-earlier record of 82

Divestitures were up 9 percent to 436 from 401 a year ago. W.T. Grimm said besides divestments for strategic reasons, many units are being sold in order to repay debt or increase working capital.

The number of mergers in the beverages plastics and imbber, and communications increased substantially, while there was a sharp drop in merger activity in energy services and in the construction, mining and oil-field equipment sectors.

Cash deals felt to 37 percent from 45 percent, while stock deals defined to 51 percent from 34 percent. Combinations rose to 30 percent from 34 percent.

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4) Other mattern sequency for the new shores is see shall be determined of meetings of the floard of Directors to be held later.

NOTICE OF SECORD DATE tubble notice in hereby given that the Compony has been all the the shorelockers appearing an fire regarder of shorebackers on as 3400 p.m., on first date shall be regarded as the shoreholders settled to the discosters of the sew shores for free distribution to be seased in accordance with the escalations of the sessed of Directors held on June 2, 1987. Bid: U.S. \$2.25. Asked: U.S. \$2.50. As of date: July 19, 1982. F.P.3. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV Kelverstroot 112, 3rd Floor 1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland. Phone: (0) 20-250477/229873; Teles: 18536

PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Floating rate note issue of \$70,000,000, January 1977/83

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on July 21 1982 and set by the reference agent is 1411/16% annually.

Moët-Hennessy

The annual general meeting of shareholders held in Paris on June 24th, 1982 and chaired by Mr. Fredéric Chandon de Briailles approved the consolidated accounts and balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1981.

A dividend of 16 F per share was declared for the year, together with a tax credit of 8 F, so that the total dividend amounts to 24 F.

An interim dividend of 7 F per share was paid on February 1st, 1982. The balance of 9 F per share will be paid on or about the July 5th, 1982 against coupon N° 34.

The annual general meeting also reappointed as Directors for six years Mr. Kilian Hennessy and Mr. Jacques Mercier. Mr. Frédérie Chandon de Briailles informed the

meeting that he intended to resign as Chairman and asked the Board to consider appointing Mr. Alain Chevalier, at present Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, in his stead. In a meeting held after the AGM, the Board of Directors expressed regrets at Mr. Frederic Chandon de Briailles' decision and thanked him for his leader-

ship of the group over the past six years. The Board then appointed Mr. Alain Chevalier as Chairman of Moët-Hennessy. The Board also reappointed Mr. Alain de Pracomtal as Managing Director.

Lastly, the Board appointed Mr. Kilian Hennessy as President and Mr. Frederic Chandon de Briailles et Alain de Pracomtal as Vice-Chairmen. The Annual Report which, is available in both French and English can be obtained from the company's registered office at 30 Avenue Hoche,

Oil & Money Conference. London, Sept. 20-21.

The third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 20 and 21 at the Intercontinental Hotel in London. Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwait Oil Minister, will head a distinguished group of speakers to include: U.S. Senate Energy Committee Chairman James McClure; The Right Honorable Hamish Gray, M.P., U.K. Minister of State for Energy; His Excellency Abdulhady Taher, Governor, Petromin; James Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, and by satellite hook-up, the U.S. Secretary of

the Treasury, Donald T. Regan. For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, ext.: 301. Telex: 612832.

Agency reported Monday.

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MARSHMALLOWS.

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CURSE

DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO

ASK YOUR WIFE ABOUT

EVERYTHING?

CAN WE COME

TO SOME SORT OF

agreement?

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TO BE AFTER A

BLOKE WHO'S

TALL, DARK AN'

HANDSOME

YOU ARE THE MOST

BEAUTIFUL

AND WELL

RESERVED

93-YEAR-

OLD

WOMAN I

HAVE EVER

SEEN!

BECAUSE I WAS GETTING CONCERNED! YOU'VE BEEN

DRAGGING YOUR FEET, LIKE YOU DON'T WANT

TO GO THROUGH WITH THIS SCAM!

IT WAS

TIME TO GET INVOLVED, Z,

THE TO FERK

UP AND BE

COUNTED!

RUNNING BLENDER.

WOODSTOCK, OLIVIER AND BILL WILL WASH

I'LL GO ASK BLONDIE

THE DISHES ...

ALL RIGHT, TROOPS.

MAY YOU DEVELOP LOCKUAW UPON

A 50,000-DOLLAR BINGO GAME.

I BELIEVE

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HAS HAD

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NOW

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ON THE WALL

OKAY, I'M SORPY I
BLEW UP, BETSY--BUT WHEN I CALLED
MORGAN'S OFFICE AND
HE TOLD ME YOU MADE
ANOTHER APPOINTMENT

WITH HIM. IT

UPSET ME

MELAT HAVE

YOU GOT THERE,

NOPE!

POSTER!

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herst Arnold and Bob Les

7.20

HOW YOU MIGHT

RUN ACROSS THOSE

BURNING SANDS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

GERTIE, NEW

WATERING INSTRUCTIONS!

Unscramble these foor Jumbles, one letter to cach square, to form four ordinary words.

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EXPECTING

COMPANY?

I DON'T KNOW..., I'LL

ASK HER

IT ISN'T MY

FAULT I'M NOT

PONTGET

OUT MUCH

1 27 CES & SA

DON'T BE

NOT TRUE! MY WELL, SURE.

UNCLE HAROLD THERE ARE ONCE JOINED A FEW

ISOLATED

EXCEPTIONS.

68 Tueban

A COMPOST HEAP!

THEN I BEGAN TO THINK THAT MAYBE

YOU'VE REALLY

FALLEN FOR

THIS GUY-

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TN "Edmund Wilson: This Critic and This Gin and These Shoes"— an essay-review of Wilson's notebooks and diaries from the 1930s that manages to celebrate the late critic while exploring his drinking habits, his evident "podophilia" and his occasional dent "podopnina" and his occasional lapses in grammar — Gore Vidal concludes that "Wilson's particular genius lay in his ability to make rather more connections than any other critic of his time."

To judge from this latest non-fiction collection, "The Second Amer-ican Revolution," Vidal, too, is some sort of genius at making connections. How else is it possible for him to air once again all his now-familiar obsessions and at the same time cover such an entertaining variety of subjects as the screenwriting of "Ben Hur," the satirical novels of Thomas Love Peacock, the sensibilities of La-Belle Lance and the gossip surrounding Alice Roosevelt Longworth's affair with Sen. William Borah, "the socalled lion of Idaho, who once roared Td rather be right than president, causing Vidal's grandfather, Sen. Thomas Pryor Gore, to murmur, Of

course, he was neither. How else could "The Second Amer-

Part of what is stimulating about these essays is the way they challenge the reader to make his own connections. For example, how is one to reconcile Vidal's tireless defense of homosexuality with the anti-aestheticism he betrays in his sneering deni-gration of the "serious-novel" that is a word-structure that deals only with itself" (as opposed to the novel that "deals with the human condition"), or

Demolition Job

Of course, one ought to know by now what a cliched misapprehension

man whose fundamental outlook appears to be based on his selfidentification as an outcast, that he would have been inclined to embrace the vanguard of experimental art and to hold with the view of the artist as rebel and outsider. Yet he has always sneered at high-falutin' theories of aesthetics and inclined toward the traditional mainstream. In his essay on Thomas Love Peacock, he even proposes that one way of revitalizing the novel might be "to infiltrate the genre forms" - "to fill them up, steal-



ing to take Vidal.

This too is not always easy to de-cide. Can he mean it when he declares

likely to pull the rug out from under, The fourth essay from the end, "The State of the Union Revisited (1980)," is a tired rehash of standard leftistconspiracy theory, blaming the Chase Manhattan Bank for everything that is wrong in the contemporary world. This is Vidal lazily going through the motions, and it tempts one not to bother to read any further. But he fol-lows this piece with the title essay, a probing, knowledgeable analysis of hat may well have gone wrong in the unfolding of American constitutional

ameliorate certain current problems. Finally, in "A Note on Abraham Lincoln," he offers us a sensitive ap-preciation of the 16th president. While it makes too much of an insub-stantial rumor that Lincoln may have had syphilis, it goes far to dispel the Disneyland image that we have grown accustomed to. Thus one closes "The

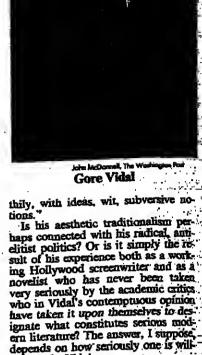
TIME

But not a handful of games has ever

ness.

Henley did much better to develop
R.N2 he surely knew

closed the center and allowed Henley time to complete his development.
On 18 . . BxNl, the recapture



Intentional Hyperbole?

that "very little of what" F. Scott "Fizzerald wrote has any great value as literature" and that "Fizzerald was barely literate"? Is he serious when he calls Thornton Wilder "one of the few first-rate writers the United States has produced and Christopher Isherwood the best prose writer in English"? Is this intentional hyperbole? Or has Vidal lost his sense of responsibility?

Just when you think he has he is history and what might be done to

Second American Revolution? feeling simultaneously annoyed and stimulated by this brilliant gadfly of a writer and social critic.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times:

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE opening theory most to be distrusted is that which deals with obscure or rarely played variations. Conclusions about them are based on too few examples to be reliable, and in these meager samples, brilliant play by one side may conceal the truth that the other side defended dismally. The upshot is that the supposed test cases were nothing more than evidence of human fallibility. Yet this is all that books of theory are largely based on. So, if a maligned, seldom-seen de-

fense captures your attention, don't be put off by what published authority says - stubbornly analyze it and if you can improve on what has gone before, you will very likely win a game. This independence of mind earned Ronald Henley, a New York international master, an important victory

over the Hungarian grandmaster Zol-tan Ribli in the First Lady Tournament in Surakarta and Denpasar, Indonesia.

tested this variation. In the Vadasz-Hölzl game, Hungary-Austria, 1974, Black defended abominably, after 4. NxP. 5 RxN!?, PxR; 6 P-K4!?, by 6. P-Q3?; 7 N-N5, P-B3; 8 QxPch, K-Q2; 9 N-K6!, Q-N3; 10-NQ2 and lost with terrifying swift-

with 6 . . . B-N2 he surely knew that the recommended 7 B-QB4, P. K3: 8 B-KN5, B-B3: 9 N-K5 is a bad

K3: 8 B-KN5, B-B3; 9 N-K5 is a bad joke on White after 9 ... 0-0!

After the also-recommended 7 N-R4, Black would probably be conceding too much by 7 ... 0-0; 8 NxP. Therefore, Henley determinedly chose 7 ... P-K3!?; 8 QxPch, K-B1.

Now how should White have proceeded? Trying to keep the position open with 9 PxP, Q-K11; 10 Q-K2, N-B3; 11 P-B3, P-Q4 seems to offer Black a more than adequate defense. On the other hand, Ribii's 9 P-K5 closed the center and allowed Henley



Position after 7 N-R4

with 19 QxB could have led to 19 . N-B3; 20 B-B4, P-N4 (20 . BxP?; 21 R-K1, BxBch; 22 QxB, R-N3; 23 BxKP! rekindles White's attack); 21 B-Qx2 R-Q1, with a solid defense for Black.

with a solid defense for Black.

After Henley's 20 BxP! there could have followed 21 B-R4, BxP!: 22 QxB, R-N5: 23 QxQBP, RxQB; 24 B-N3, P-N4, with Black's having achieved the exchange of a pair of bishops, although the task of remedying his loose position would still lie ahead of him.

In any case, Ribli's error, 21 R-R1?, permitted Henley both to force simplification and increase his material advantage with 21 Q-B3!; 22 RxP, QxB; 23 RxNch, Kx; 24 QxB. After 24 R-N3, White's attacking chances were gone forcever.

After Henley's 27 R-R1, pre-

After Henley's 27 R-R1, preventing any threat of infiltration by 28 Q-R3 and 29 Q-R7ch, a discour-



ican Revolution" wax by turns outrageous, witty, nasty, amusing, poison-ous, shrewd and silly, yet still leave one feeling that it was written by a man of taste and seriousness?

the contempt he expresses for the au-teur theory of cinematic creation.

it is to associate homosexuality with artiness, as Vidal reminds us in the demolition job he does on Midge Decter in his devastating rebuttal ("Pink Triangle and Yellow Star") of her Commentary essay "The Boys on the Beach."

Still one would have thought of a



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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS July 19 1982

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(Answers temorrow) Jumbles: OZONE DOWDY EXHORT GLOBAL Answer: His deposit in the bank may be the saving of other people....A BLOOD DONOR

Answer by ()

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DENNIS THE MENACE

POR TOO LONG, WE HOUSE PLANTS

HAVE TAKEN OUR ENVIRONMENT FOR GRANTED. BECAUSE WE'VE ALWAYS HAD IT MADE IN THE

SHADE, NONE OF US HAS EVER BEEN ECOLOGICALLY ACTIVE!



WHY DID YA HAVE TO BRING UP HUMPTY DUMPTY AT A TIME LIKE THIS ? .

The net asset value quatations shares below are supplied by the Funds Usited with the exception of some tands whose quates are based on Issue prices. The following targitual symbols indicate frequency of evolutions supplied for the Inti(d)—1117;(FIGELITY PO Box 670. Hernitten. B
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the Giants, were skeptical of test-

"I'm oot sure drug testing is the

answer," Biles said. "I think we

have to have more belief in peo-

individual rights of the players." Perkins said. "It puts the players in

a precarious position, as if you mistrust them."

Patrick Sullivan, the assistant general manager of the New Eng-land Patriots, said one Patriot player stepped forward last year.

"He came to me," Sullivan said,

"with alcohol and marital prob-

lems. I sent him to one specialist for alcohol and one for marital problems. I said, "You take it from here." He did. Both problems were

With the advent of confidential

programs, several teams said play-ers had sought help. Art Modell, who owns the Cleveland Browns,

said two of his players had under-gone drug rehabilitation in the last

year at ooo-Cleveland facilities. Charles White, a Brown running

back, is voluntarily undergoing

drug rehabilitation in a California facility.

directed all teams to have medical-

assistance programs in place by

last Thursday, coincidentally the expiration day of the four-year la-bor cootract between the teams

and the player union. Each team is

required to retain a physician who specializes in drug and alcohol problems, and each team must

have arrangements with a facility

that can provide comprehensive treatment for people with drug and

Players Union to Sue

NEW YORK (AP) - Ed Gar-

alcohol problems.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle has

"I think testing goes against the

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

BOSTON Dereck Botelho, a rehabilitation.

Street leading debut a rehabilitation.

Washington wasning on and Martin hit tworun homers, and Brett added a
l triumph over Detroit.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers
for the Boston Red Sox.

wasning on and Martin hit tworun homers, and Brett added a
l triumph over Detroit.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers
for the Boston Red Sox.

Brett's homer gave the Royals a
livered a run-scoring sin

Rotelho allowed just three singles in a seven-maing stint while U.1. Mashington, Jerry Martin and George Brett int home runs to help the Royals snap a seven-game losing stream.

Belefito the first right-hander to Reselle, the first right-hander to start for Kansas City since June 24, struck out three, walked one and showed only one runner to second base before giving way to Mike Aunstrong Botelho three 88 pitches, yielding singles to Dwight Evans in the fourth, Jerry Remy in the start and Wade Books in the the sixth and Wade Boggs in the seventh. It was the first victory for a Kansas City right-handed starter since May 25.

Botelho was a promising pitcher m the Phillie organization until he developed shoulder trouble, later diagnosed as a frayed tendon. Sur-

even throwing, so delicate was the rehabilitation. all hit bases empty homers to support the three-hit pitching of Brad

Washington and Martin hit two-

1-0 lead in the first while Washington's homer, along with a bases-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

loaded, two-run single by Frank White, highlighted a five-run third. Martin, who doubled home a run in the third, hit a two-run homer in the minth off Bob Ojeda. Yankees 7, A's 3 In New York, Rick Cerone

drove in a pair of runs with a sacrifice fly and his first homer since April 13, and Ron Guidry (9-4) earned his first victory in more than a month to help New York complete a four-game sweep of Oakland with a 7-3 victory. Brian Kingman (1-7) took the loss.

Twins 6, Tigers 1 gery corrected the ailment, but he . In Minneapolis, Tom Brunan-said he went 18 months without sky, Gary Gaetti and Gary Ward

Circlement, Householder (5); \$1_outs, C.Hermondex (4).
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LU21; Som Francisco, Morpon (2).

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Weish, 5-5. HRs-Modirad, Oliver (15), Corter

(10).

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L.—C.Rothinson, 16-6.
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Kant (5). Setter (8) and Tenoca, Bruminer (8).
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Chackenoti

THE RED SMITH READER

Edited by Dave Anderson.

Random House.

to war, and for the last 11 years of his life The New York Times

was lucky enough to publish him. He once explained to Stanley Woodward that "I went on newspapers because I disliked lifting things." He spoke of his

Like most of the rogues, his

to make a shrewd point about

horse racing or golf or boxing or

dogs? Of the dog show at Madi-son Square Garden he re-

marked, "the guide was pleased

to come upon a dog voraciously

hound, or copyreader. Look

what he's done to that first

On fishing he was unrepen-

tant. The tenant in this literary

flophouse came to Door County

annually to commit piscicide.
On boxing, his heart didn't bleed: "30-odd years ago, the

man was saying, a fellow couldn't really claim to have

been around unless he had seen

Niagara Falls, the Woolworth Building, the Grand Canyon, a

dead whale on a flatear and Wil-he Mechan in the ring." He in-

sisted, perhaps irrationally for a man who liked cock fights and

rodeos, on a higher standard of behavior at a Wimbledon don-

bles match than at "a Monday might pro football gaine in Fox-boro, Mass., a bullfight in Mexi-co City, a fight in the Felt Fo-rum, a Yankees-Red Sox game in Fenway Park." He may have

paragraph."

Atheneum

Foreword by Terence Smith. 308 pp. \$15.95

TO ABSENT FRIENDS FROM RED SMITH

Introduction by Dave Anderson. 478 pp. \$17.95.

Red Smith by the Fire

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 4

In Toronto, Alfredo Griffin de-

Havens and lead Minnesota to a 6-

livered a run-scoring single with two out in the 10th, giving Toronto a 5-4 victory over Texas.

Orioles 4, Mariners 3

In Baltimore, Ken Singleton hit a three-run homer and Sammy Stewart pitched one-hit relief to help Baltimore beat Scattle, 4-3. and deal the Mariners their sixth loss in the last seven games. Singleton, who drove in four runs Saturday, boosted his RBI total to 49.

Indians 5, Angels 4

In Cleveland, pinch hitter Bill Nahorodny doubled home two runs with two out in the ninth, lifting Cleveland to a 5-4 triumph over California despite two homers by the Angels' Doug DeCinces. Brewers 9, White Sox 3

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper's RBI triple highlighted a six-run second that carried Milwaukee to its eighth consecutive victory, a 9-3 triumph over Chicago.

Expos 9, Padres 2

In the National League, at San Diego, the Montreal Expos took advantage of a second-inning error by shortstop Garry Templeton to score six runs and went on to rout San Diego, 9-2, for a sweep of their four-game series.

Braves 4, Cubs 2

In Chicago, Biff Pocoroba had two RBI singles, and Rick Camp scattered six hits in leading Atlan-ta to a 4-2 victory over Chicago. Camp (7-3) walked two and struck out two in recording his first complete game in five starts. He was supported by four double plays.

Cardinals 6, Reds 5

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez hit a three-run homer to lead St. Louis to its third consecutive triumph, a 6-5 victory over Cincin-

Astros 4, Pirates 2

In Houston, Bob Knepper pitched a five-hitter and Dickie Thon and Ray Knight collected three hits spiece in lifting Houston to a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Giants 4, Phillies 3

In San Francisco, Duane Kuiper's pinch-hit double with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning capped a two-run rally that gave San Francisco a 4-3 victory over Phialdelphia.

Mets 8, Dodgers 3

In Los Angeles, Phil Mankowski singled home George Foster with the go-ahead run in the seventh inning to lead New York to an 8-3

Reviewed by John Leonard If you don't know who Red coste from being merely an alli-Smith was, you deserve a gator-preppie by reminding us Pulitzer Prize for sumidity. He that the guy gave up a wonderwas to sports what Homer was ful game of termis to marry a wife who golfed.

Besides rogues, there were villains in Red Smith's cosmology. They included Steinbrenner, George III, and Kuhn, the Bowie Knile, and Brundage, the Avery who was a noble Badger, and O'Malley, the Walter who left Brooklyn, and Nixon, the Richard who wasn't a crook.

typewriter as "the spelling ma-chine." He was asked by Reggie Jackson, after Reggie got his candy bar, "Hey, Red, do you ever have a pen named for Bowie, he told us, "lifts up his hand like Moses, and press re-leases gush from his office as you? He was quick to admit that "I have known rogues and reformers and generally pre-ferred the rogues." water gushed from the rock that Moses smote." As for George III. Smith explained on the oc-casion of Elston Howard's death, "The Yankees organization lost more class on the weekend than George Steinbrenner could buy in 10 years."

"absent friends," he is suddenly gone. Who else is going to quote Ambrose Rierce, Dr. Sam John-son, T.S. Eliot and John Donne But Smith sought mostly to celebrate. He liked to give other people the best lines. He quotes Jimmy Cannon: "If Howard Cosell were a sport, he'd be roller-derby." And Casey Stengel on Eiston Howard, the first black Yankee: "They gave me the cen who can't ym"." And cating a copy of the show cata-logue, price \$1.25. Very rare breed, he said, 'called a comma the one who can't run." And ampire Larry Goetz on the World Series of 1952: "The Yankees won the crying championship before they won the World Series." And Coach Bob Zuppke on what makes a college football All-American: "a long run, a weak defense, and a poet in the press box."

The poet, who was Smith, had sometimes to make up his own lines. Thus, for the Dallas Cowboys in the Super Bowl, Duane Thomas, Walt Garrison and Calvin Hill "operated like infuriated beer trucks." Joe Gordon was "175 pounds of rawhide and whale bone." Of Knute Rockne, "the most noteworthy feature of a flat Norweigan face was a nose that appeared to bave been hammered into place with a bung starter." On Steve Owen, Jack Lavelle and Herman Hickmissed the point of Leon Trotman, getting out of the same sky, but he rescued Rene La-cab: "This was a mighty trium-



Red Smith

virate indeed, close to 900 pounds on the hoof and every ounce pure thought.".

Moreover, he wrote each columm as a sort of short story, with a tantalizer and a punch line. Who could resist an article that described Lefty Grove as "the only player ever traded for an outfield fence," or Cliff Mooers as "the man who bet his tonsil on a horse," or Red Smith himself who, after catching a trout, "was down on all fours in a bramble patch at the moment and his mouth was full of wild raspberries?" This is the Smith who, like Doc Greene, bought balloons instead of drinks for the house, which house was probably Bleeck's.

"The Red Smith Reader" is organized by games, including politics. "To Absent Friends" is series of obituaries; he lived long enough to bury most of his friends and then, of course, opening a vein, to write about them. Several columns and many anecdotes overlap as if the two books were a conversation in the same wise head, on those midnights when "tears stood in all four of these eyes."

No matter. Those who play the game, whatever game, are young, young enough for the press box to love, envy and curse. Then, like ordinary people, the young get old, and we sit around remembering what they were like when they began, that double play, that dive off tackle, that jump shot and that putt and the hrilliant bet against the odds. These are stories told by the fire, inside the cave, using the shadow machine. Death is a damnable measuring tape, but some of us are longer than oth-ers in the stretch, by a nose.

New York Times Service



'There Might Be a Little Crying With Those Fellows'

By Mike Littwin Los Angeles Times Service

TROON, Scotland — By Tnm Watson's own accounting, he did not win his fourth British Open golf championship Sunday at Royal Troon as much as others — first Bobby Clampett and then Nick Price threw it away.

"He lost the tournament," Watson said of Price, an unheralded South African who held a three-stroke lead with six holes to play. "He gave it to me. I can't remember anyone ever giving me a tournament like Price bogeyed the 17th when be missed a six-foot putt. Then he blew his final chance when he missed a

35-foot birdie oo the final hole. Instead of a victory Price had to settle for a tie for second at 285 with Peter Oosterhuis, ooe stroke shy. There was a four-way tie for fourth at 286 amoog Nick Faldo, Mashahiro Kuramoto, Des Smyth and

Tom Purtzer. That's the sort of tournament it was a tournament waiting for a champion to step forth from an peculiarly undistinguished pack. As Watson stepped forward, Clampett stepped back. He was 11-under-par after 36 holes and still the leader by a stroke after 54, but followed his 78 on Saturday with a 77 Sunday to finish in a tie for 10th with Jack Nicklaus at even par.

"You hate to have it happen to you,' said Watson, who twice blew big leads at the U.S. Open. "I learned from it. I cried. There might be a little crying going on with those fellows. I think it made me a tougher player. I didn't want to feel that way again."

Watson, who at 32 has now won seven majors, is usually more concerned with history than with, say,

Nick Price, whose \$33,775 winnings Sunday were about \$30,000 more than he had won all year. And winning the way he did, watching on television as Price collapsed, is not the thrill it might have

"It's a great feeling to win a tournament but it's a better feeling to win by making hudies on 17 and 18," said Watson, who thought he had lost Sunday after missing a birdie putt oo 18.

Watson had closed at Pebble Beach with two birdies, including his memorable chip at No. 17, to win the U.S. Open last month in a stirring battle with Nicklaus. And in winning the British as well, Watson became only the fifth player to win both opens in the

But there was little stirring Sunday. Even the wind had quieted to a sentle breeze in shirt-sleeve weather on the Troon links along the Firth of Clyde. Clampett shot himself out of contention with a 40 on the front nine. And Price did himself in with a bogey on 13, the

double-bogey on 15 that allowed Watson, who began the day three off the lead, to pull into a tie and then the final bogey on 17 that allowed Watson to win.

Price had a strange round — six birdies, five bogeys and a double bogey. But what could be stranger than Price, who was 86th on the European money list and once winner of the Swiss Open, being in contention at all? Price was as surprised as anyone.

"I was disappointed that I couldn't hold a three-shot lead," he said. "At 13 I said to myself, if I can just par out the next six holes I can win. I know I'm going to dream about it, have nightmares about it, for I don't know how long. But I don't want to get too depressed about getting second in the open. Next time, I'll try to get it right." Price could smile, having accomplished more than

he had ever dreamed. He will be remembered now. Maybe he'll even have the confidence to become a better player.

Clampett, 22, could oot smile. Disconsolate, tears in his eyes, Clampett could barely talk. "It wasn't much fun out there." he said, choking ou the words.

Maybe it was not choking. Watson thought it



After missing on the 18th.

might be that Clampett, who has finished second four times on the PGA Tour, does not yet know how to

Watson can remember when he had the same un-fortunate habit. In the 1974 U.S. Open at Wingfoot, he took a one-stroke lead into the final round and shot a 79. The next year, he fashioned a 135 after 36 holes at Medinah and a 155 the last 36. He knows just how Clampett feels.

"I can empathize," Watson said. "I've been through it. I was not a winner when I started. I wasn't a champion when I came out oo the Tour. I had to learn how to win. Medinah was a very low point. But I knew what I had to do."

The next year he woo his first of four British Opens, but that still did not put him right. In 1977, he blew leads at the Heritage Classic and the Tournament of Champions and the talk that Tom Watson choked grew to a dull roar. Watson could not help but hear. "That's when I turned it around," he said, "I won

the Masters that year and then I won [the British Open] at Turnberry."

Not only did he win those tournaments, he beat Nicklaus with a dramatic finish in each. It was that year that he replaced Nicklaus as the best player in the game. And oow, having conquered himself, Waison is chasing Nicklaus and the game's other greats.

The PGA, the ooe major tournament that Watson has not won, is next month in Tulsa, Okla.

U.S. Women Certain to Win Federation Cup

riety of sites, the Federation Cup

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — The United States is virtually certain to win its seventh straight Federation Cup of tennis this week, but the women's version of the Davis Cup retains all of its traditional appeal. None of the 32 countries is likely to win even one of the best-of-

three matches against the U.S. team of Martina Navratilova, Chris Evert Lloyd, Pam Shriver and Andrea Leand. An exciting match could occur in the semifinals, where Czechoslo-vakia may meet the U.S. squad.

Navratilova, a native Czechoslo-vak who represented her homeland the last time she played in this tournament, could meet Hana Mandlikova. Navratilova will be making ber debut against Indonesia Tuesday

night exactly one year to the day after obtaining her U.S. citizen-ship. If she leads the United States to victory next Sunday, she will become the first player to be on the winning side for two countries. She took Czechoslovakia to the title in 1975 with a 9-0 record (5-0 in singles). That was the last time the United States lost. In doubles, Navratilova teams

up with Shriver. They have been the best combination in the world for the last two years.

All Continents Represented

Much of the interest, though, bes in the scope of the tournament. its purpose and the opportunities it presents for young players around the world.

It began in 1963 as an expanded version of the 40-year-old Wight-

man Cup series between the Unit- promineoce in international ed States and Britain, and has de-veloped into a tournament with

brings all the countries together for one week. "This is a wonderful chance for young players from many, many countries - places like the Philippines, Austria, Peru — to spend a few days playing with the top stars," said Paolo Angeli of Italy, the executive director of the Federation Cup, which was to begin

The feedback that comes from other players in those countries is extraordinary. Any achievement a country makes in the Federation Cup is reflected in the development of the game at home."

Monday night

China and Japan play the first match. That may oot gain much attention locally, but millions of people on the other side of the Pacific Ocean would view a victory or even a good showing by China as further evidence of its rise to

CFL Standings

86 19

sports.
As the Chinese gear up for their teams from every continent. Un-like the men's Davis Cup, which is played throughout the year at a va-riety of sizes the Federal a va-

Britain vs. Argentina? Britain and Argentina never

made a flap about participation in the Federation Cup, even though the draw was made at a time when the two oations were bombing each other's navy in the Falkland Islands. They will not play one another unless they both make the fi-Evonne Goolagong Cawley, the

Australian who has played spar-ingly since giving birth to her sec-ood child 14 months ago, has the fourth-best record on the Federation Cup list at 31-4 (20-2 in singles) and has three times led Australia to the title. With Dianne Fromholtz, Australia is seeded No. 2, ahead of Czechoslovakia. West Germany, led by Bettina Bunge and Sylvia Hanika, is seeded fourth.

Virginia Wade of Britain has played more Federation Cups than any other player. She has been in all 16 of the tournaments since 1967, playing a total of 91 matches. Sue Barker is also on the British team, which is seeded No. 5.

The youngest player this year is 14-year-old Carling Bassett of Canada. Her father, John Bassett, played Davis Cup for Canada in 1959 and later owned the Montreal Canadiens and Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey

Drug Abuse Real But Exaggerated, **NFL Bosses Assert**

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Most coaches and executives of National Football League teams say the league's highly publicized drug problems, though real, have been exaggerated. At the same time, despite the objections of the NFL Players Association to drug testing, the Denver Broncos and the Miami Dolphins say they have tested for drugs, some other teams say they may have and others say they are

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considering such tests. The standard player contract requires physical examinations, and urinalysis is a standard part of such examinations. But the players association insists that testing for drug use cannot be part of that uri-oalysis because it has never agreed to that in negotiations. The NFL Management Council insists the teams have the right to test for drugs, though in the past most teams have accepted the players association's stand.

Last year, the league investigated three Denver players — Rick Upchurch, Tom Jackson and Bill Thompson — for "recreational" use of drugs. Coach Dan Reeves said that Upchurch and Jackson sought and received help, but that Thompson was not involved in drug use. Since then, the Broncos have attempted to be extra cautious oo drug use by players. 'Clean on Cocaine'

"At training camp last year," said Reeves, "we asked all the players for permission to test for drugs. They all agreed, and they were 100 percent clean oo cocaine.

"I think 14 of 53 veterans tested positive for marijuana use, but Charlie Jackson of the league office said if you're in a room where nther people are smoking marijuana, you can show up positive. So I didn't even ask the players if they were using marijuana. I just told them about the effects, and I said from a selfish standpoint they ought to sacrifice something for the good of the team."

Don Shula, the coach and genermanager of the Dolphins, said: We have tested for drugs as far hack as I can remember. I can't remember any positive results. But we will continue to test."

Coach Forrest Gregg said he did oot know what the urine tests conducted by the Cincinnati Bengals involved. But be said he was sure drug testing was one of them, and he said no tests at the June 1 minicamp had turned up positive. But two coaches, Ed Biles of the vey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, said Sunday that the union would file unfair la-

hor practice charges against the NFL Management Council and the Miami Dolphins and Denver Broncos over reported drug tests administered to players. "The first thing we have to do is come up with a program that as-sures anooymity for the players so they come forward," Garvey said. "Secondly, we do not think you can paint a broad brush and sug-

gest that there is a widespread

problem, particularly if you have

an educational program and a

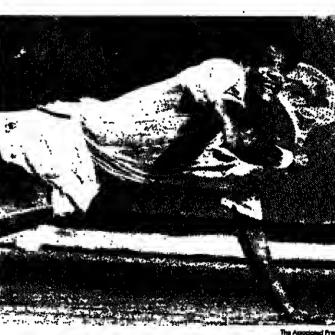
method for those players to come

Houston Oilers and Ray Perkins of forward." **SPORTS BRIEFS**

Simon Captures 15th Stage of Tour ORCIERES MERLETTE, France - Pascal Simon of France woo the 15th leg of the Tour de France bicycling race Monday, beating out Pierre-Henry Mentheour, also of France, in the last 200 meters of a

The leg included six major hills. On the last hill approaching the finish line. Mentheour pulled away from Simon, even building a 15-second lead at one point. But Simon caught him in the stretch and finished with an

A distant third was Jean-Rene Bernaudeau. Bernard Hinault finished 12th but retained the overall lead.



Noah trying in vain to return a shot by Vilas.

Vilas, Purcell Advance to Pro Final

BROOKLINE, Mass. - Guillermo Vilas used precision passing shots to rout Yannick Noah, 6-3, 6-2, Sunday and reach the final of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Vilas, who has never won the tournament, was to play Mel Purcell, who beat Fernando Luna, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3, in temperatures that reached 118 degrees Fahrenheit (47 Celsius) on court.

In Bastaad, Sweden, meanwhile, Mats Wilander won the Swedish Open Grand Prix event Monday with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Henrik

Ali Waves Goodbye to Boxing Scene

TULSA, Okla. - Muhammad Ali said Mooday that he was cutting all ties to fighting, including promotions, because he did not want fans to see him "hang around boxing rings."

"Most boxers, after they retire they hang around boxing rings and gymnasiums," Ali said in the radio interview. "There's nothing else they can do. I don't want that image."

Injury to Cobb Puts Off Title Fight

LAS VEGAS - A 15-round title fight between Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, and Randy (Tex) Cobb, the No. 5 contender, has been postponed because of a severe cut on the lip suffered by the challenger during sparring. The fight had been

scheduled for next Sunday.

In Muncie, Ind., meanwhile, Gary Guiden has signed a \$50,000 contract to fight Wilfredo Benitez of Puerto Rico for the World Boxing Council junior middleweight championship Sept. 4 in Toronto.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

Rx for Bracket Creep: 2 Aspirin, No Bonuses

countant What seems to be the trouble,

Heidi?" her CPA asked her. "I worked all week, and then to earn more money I worked over-time, and I have less to show for it than I did be-

fore. The CPA took Heidi's paycheck and as soon as it was developed he held the picture up to the light.
"Himmun," he said as Heidi watched him ner-

Buchwald vously. "Just as I thought." "What is it?" Heidi asked. The CPA sat down in his leather chair and said gently, "There is no way to break this to you easily, Headi, but you're suffering from "Proclet course." "bracket creep." "
"What's bracket creep?" she

wanted to know. "It was a very rare IRS disease a few years ago, but I've seen a lot of it lately. What happens is that, the more money you make, the higher bracket you're put into, and the more taxes they take out of your check. That's why you feel so

Heidi said, "I don't understand. I thought the more money you made the better off you felt."

"That was before bracket creep became so prevalent. Let me show you," the CPA said, holding up a chart. "You made this amount of money last week, which would have required you to pay this amount of taxes. The figure looks puny but at least it was healthy. Now, you worked overtime for four days, so that pushed you up to another bracket. They withheld a higher percentage of taxes and Social Security, so while your gross income looks good, your net is

"But isn't President Reagan's tax cut supposed to take care of people like me?"

It originally was, But no one had beard about bracket creep when it was approved. A tax cut can't cure you because it doesn't

WASHINGTON — Heidi attack inflation or scheduled So-Schultz wasn't feeling well cial Security increases. Bracket so she went to see her family accial Security increases. Bracket creep is insidious because the harder you work the more your

taxes hurt you."
Heidi said, "How can you be so

"Let's talk about symptoms.
When you get your paycheck do you cry a lot?"
"All the time." sure I have it?"

'And do you get angry at the people in the upper wage scales who pay less taxes than you do?" "I'm angry right now. And do you feel that life is un-

fair because the longer you work the less you have to show for it?" "Uh huh." "Then I'm afraid, dear Heidi, you have it."

"What can I do about it?" "I'd like to put you into a tax shelter for a few weeks, but people like you don't get any relief from it. Your X-rays show you're not deductible so I can't prescribe a three-martini lunch. You have no

tax losses to fight the creep, and without dependents I'm afraid a tax cut won't relieve the pain." Tears rolled down Heidi's

"Does that mean, as far as my income goes, I'm terminal?" Heidi

"No, I didn't say that. Bracket creep doesn't kill. It just causes a lot of pain."

What can I do?" The CPA took out his prescription pad. "I'm going to put you on a strict work diet. First, you have to change your habits, so, no matter how tempting it sounds, you won't do any overtime. If anyone offers you a bonus, refuse it. If you're tempted to carn extra money at another job, call a friend so she can talk you ont of it. And every time you get your paycheck take two aspirin.

The CPA escorted Heidi to the Thank you," Heidi said. "If it hadn't been for you I don't think I

would have slept tonight." The CPA patted her on the shoulder. "You can pay my secretary on the way out." 01982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Ann Miller

'I've Been Recycled Many Times,' She

Says in Her Latest Incarnation

By Ken Rappoport

NEW YORK — Ever since she started tap-dancing her way into America's heart in the 1940s. peripatetic Ann Miller has been like a buzz saw going through

Nothing's kept her down -not even being hit on the head by a steel curtain.

"Doctors didn't ever think I'd dance again," she said of the accident in a St. Louis theater in 1972. that temporarily knocked her off her feet. "I was in the hospital for two months. And I didn't walk for two years without assistance."

In St. Louis, Miller had just finished a number with Pat Paulsen and Michael Callan and was turning to walk off the stage when "somebody pressed a but-ton at the wrong time." The cur-tain came down and struck her

"When I sat up, there was blood all over the stage," she re-called. But fortunately she was wearing the sort of stiff, lacquered wig that she now sports in her Broadway musical hit, "Sugar Babies."

"This wig," she said, pointing to the top of her head, "this dumb wig saved my life."

Miller didn't sit still for long. She had just written an autobiography called "Miller's High Life" with a friend, the journalist Norma Lee Browning, and went out plugging it as soon as she was back on her feet back on her feet.

"The book saved my sanity, because going on the road made me feel like I was doing something," she said. "I knew I couldn't dance at the time and I wasn't sure I ever would again.' But Miller has had a way of

bouncing back all her life. Name in Lights

When her parents broke up in the 1930s, Lucille Ann Collier and her mother left Houston and headed for Hollywood with virtually no money, intent on finding a new life. In a bus station, a fortune-teller told the girl who would become Ann Miller that

someday her name "would be up in lights." She believed it. "I've had things like that hap-pen to me all my life," said Mil-ler, who insists she has always here wided by a bind of mystibeen guided by a kind of mysti-cisin. "I was born with a veil over my face and I'm very psychic."

She started out tap dancing at theaters and clubs in Los Angeles, to keep food on the table. Not long after, she was discovered performing in a San Francisco nightclub by Lucille Ball and Benny Rubin. That led to a movie contract at

RKO, where in 1937 — at age 14
—she appeared with Ginger Rogers in "Stage Door." Then followed a role in "Room Service" with the Marx Brothers.

"They were crazy as loons. They were fun to work with, but I was just a young kid and they loved to shock me." In "You Can't Take It With You," Miller played an aspiring

ballet dancer, something that was new to her. "I told Frank Capra that I had done ballet and toe work so I could get the role. I had never done toe work in my life."
And she paid for it. "I was so stupid that I never knew about wrapping the feet with lamb's wool and all that stuff. Nobody on those wooden things. My toes

told me, and I went out and stood to this day are a little crooked because I didn't have enough brains to wrap that wool around them to protect them." Her co-stars gave her solace,

though. Jimmy Stewart was especially kind to her, she said. "I got fat making that movie because he kept feeding me candy bars. When I went to New York to make my Broadway debut in the 1939, 'George White Scandals,' Mr. White took one look at me and put me on a diet."

In the "George White Scan-dals" of 1939 and 1940, she won audiences and the approbation of New York's toughest critics. Her movie career started in earnest after that at Columbia Pictures. where she and her spectacular legs became favorites of U.S. soldiers in World War II. Her golden years in movies

came in the 1940s and '50s at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where she tapped her way through such musicals as "Easter Parade," "Kiss Me Kate," "On The Town" and "Hit The Deck" with such leading men as Fred Astaire. Frank Sinaira, Gene Kelly and Howard Keel

'A Great Honor'

"It was all so thrilling and wonderful. I always felt like it was a great honor to have been chosen, particularly at the young age I was, to be a part of that Holly-

Miller worked under the Hollywood star system, in which major studios kept stables of stars under contract and dictated the direction of their careers.

"A lot of the bigger stars resented being told what to do. They didn't like being forced to do scripts they weren't crezy about But the best part of it was the buge publicity department, which planned your life for you, more or less. They gave you beau-tiful clothes to wear, and they always had a gorgeous fur for you to wear. And they always had an escort for you if you didn't have an escort. Everything was sort of manufactured.

When the big studios started

Dancer Miller: A close curtain call almost kept her from becoming a star of "Sugar Babies" or anything else.

going out of business, so did a lot of glamour girls. But not Miller. She turned to television, where she appeared on popular shows and made a celebrated commercial dancing atop a giant can of soup, surrounded by water foun-tains and a parade of chorus girls. She also hit the musical theater circuit, and was rediscovered doing "Mame" in Florida. That performance got her back to Broadway, where she took over the same role in the long-running New York hit.

After "Mame" came St. Louis and the debilitating accident in 1972. When Miller made her comeback in 1978, it was with a touring company of "Anything Goes." That was a springboard for her into "Sugar Babies," which has become a solid-gold Broadway hit. It's a concatenation of every tacky burlesque show in American history, with emphasis on the 1920s.

"It's a fun show. You don't have to sprain your brain. You go in and relax a little bit — and that's what it's all about. I think producers have had it with the socalled 'message shows.' "

Her co-star in "Sugar Babies" is another survivor from Hollywood's glory days, Mickey Roo-ney. Miller had never worked with Rooney before, but has known him all her professional life. Miller said their screndipi-tous tearning is like old home

Miller's belief in spirits and mysticism is a practical religion for her. She believes in reincarnation and is convinced that she lived in ancient Egypt as Queen Hatshepsut. "I've been recycled many

times. My hand has so many life lines, it looks like an old monkey's paw." She also believes that she is

protected by supernatural forces. "I'm very religious, and when I was burt in that accident in St. Louis, I prayed a lot. You know, I felt that God had never let me down - and I didn't think he would this time. And I've been back dancing ever since."

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PEOPLE

Viking Ship Gains Goal

The Hjemkomst Viking ship re-plica from Minnesota has arrived ma for an audience that included in Bergen, Norway, after crossing the Atlantic from New York in 34 days. The trip was a posthumous realization of the dream of Robert Asp, a junior high school counselor from Moorhead, Minn., who died in December, 1980, after having worked on the 76-foot-long (23meter) oak ship since 1971. Among the first to greet the Viking ship's crew when it anchored off Bergen was Asp's wife, Rose, her son Greg and her daughter Marge Knenn.
Norwegian skipper Erik Rudstrom, 65, an expect on one-most square-65, an expert on one-mast, squarerigged boats, and seven crew members, all of Scandinavian background, said the Hjemkomst had no serious problems during the crossing. The vessel left Duluth, Minn., on May 6 and sailed via the Great Lakes to New York, from where it started the Atlantic crossing June 14.

Soraya Khashoggi, 40, and her new husband, a real estate dealer named Arthur Rupley, 24, will hon-The second child conceived with a specimen from the "Nobel sperm bank" is expected in mid-August by an unmarried Los Angeles woman. The Repository for Germinal Choice in Escondido, Calif, which collects sperm samples only from high-IQ scientists, said that
Afton Blake, 40, a Los Angeles
psychologist, was expected to give
birth to a child by a computer scientist. Pand Smith, a repository official, said that the case violated a rule requiring prospective mothers to be married and that Blake had lied on her application form. But he added, "She's a most excellent individual. Nothing wrong that a little marriage couldn't cure." The repository was embarrassed recently by a disclosure that the mother of its first child, Joyce Kowalski of Scottsdale, Ariz, had lost custody of her two natural chil-dren because of child-abuse charges. Smith said the repository

Mick Jagger and his Rolling Stones pranced across the stage, threw buckets of water on the audience and sang old favorites and new tunes to an enthusiastic crowd of 80,000 in Naples. Jagger, who turns 39 next Monday, charmed the audience with phrases in Italian. Mayor Maurizio Valenzi, a Communist, said the city wanted to bring the Rolling Stones to Naples to prove it was possible to have an organized and orderly crowd of rock fans. "I am not a fanatic, but I like them," Valenzi

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When Gian-Carlo Menotti says

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Worlds should be open to all peo-

ple instead of being an "after-din-ner mint for the rich," he means it.

This year, the 71-year-old founder of the festival brought four prison-

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French writer and former convict Jean Genet, was performed in the courtyard of La Rocca, a 14th-century stone structure that dominates the Umbrian hill town. A former papal retreat, it was used as a prison until last month, when the 15 or so Spoleto prisoners were moved to a new building. The pris-oner-actors from a jail east of Rome were brought to Spoieto in an armored van and stayed in prison cells when they were not per-forming or rehearsing. The prison-ers, all in their 30s and without any professional acting experience, drew good reviews from Italian critics, one of whom said the play was one of the most convincing and artistically rewarding pro-grams the festival had staged in years.

inmates from a Spoleto jail. The play, "High Surveillance" by the

cymoon on a yacht off the coast of France, according to a family friend. The former wife of Saudi billionaire Adnan Khashoggi and Rupley were married without fanfare last week in New York. Mrs. Rupley later flew to Paris while Rupley remained in New York, and they will reunite in two weeks for the honeymoon, said the friend Mrs. Rupley was once linked romantically with British Member of Parliament Winston Churchill, grandson of the late Khashoggi were divorced, she de-manded half of his \$5-billion fortune, but they settled out of court for an undisclosed amount.

said before the concert. **HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**

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